SEPTEMBER, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3346.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1794.

Philadelphia, September 3.

The following representation of the proceedings of the State Commissioners, in relation to the disturbances in the county of Alleghany, are so interesting that we do not think it would be justifiable to delay a moment in submitting it to the public.

Extract from the Report of the State Commissioners, dated at Pittsburg, the 22d of August, 1794.

WE arrived at this borough on Sunday last, and at the inn where we alighted met with the three Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States. On the road we had frequent conversations with individuals of respectable characters, concerning the business assigned us, and met with discouragement from every one.

There has been a convention of committees from every township (excepting four) in the four western counties of this state, and from the neighbourhood of a small village, called Berlin, in the county of Bedford, being to the westward of the Alleghany mountain, and also from part of the county of Ohio, in the state of Virginia, at Parkinson's ferry, on the fourteenth instant, where several resolutions were passed, a copy of which had been taken, and, by the commissioners of the United States, transmitted to the President, but no duplicate retained; however we had learned the contents from some of the convention, whom we met on the road before we reached Greensburgh, and since we have been here have been informed by the Commissioners of the United States, from memory, that the account we had received was accurate. The resolves alluded to have been printed here this day, which is the first time we have seen them.

On Monday we endeavoured to ascertain the facts that led immediately to the riots in this county on the 16th and 17th of last month at Gen. Neville's estate, and the result is as follows: The marshall for the district of Pennsylvania had process to serve upon divers persons residing in the counties of Fayette and Alleghany, and had executed them all (above thirty) without molestation or difficulty, excepting one which was against a Mr. Shaw. He, or some other person, went to the place where Dr. Beard, the brigade inspector for Washington county, was hearing appeals made by some of the militia of a battalion who had been called upon for a proportion of the quota of this state, of the eighty thousand men, to be in readiness agreeably to an act of Congress: There were upwards of fifty there with their fire-arms, to whom it was related, that the federal sheriff (as they stiled the marshall) had been serving writs in Alleghany county, and carrying the people to Philadelphia for not complying with the Excise Laws, and that he was at General Neville's house. It was then in the night of the 15th of last month; between thirty and forty flew instantly to their arms, and marched towards Mr. Neville's, above twelve miles distant, where they appeared early next morning. Your Excellency has already heard the tragical event.

It should be added, that the delinquents, against whom the marshall had process, told him, they would enter their stills and pay him the excise, together with costs of suit. Major Lenox applauded their prudent conduct, and told them, that tho' he had not authority to comply with their wishes, yet, if they would enter their stills with the Inspector, and procure his certificate and send it to Philadelphia, upon payment of the money due, with the costs, he was persuaded all further prosecutions would be stayed.

If this detail is true, it is evident the outrages committed at Mr. Neville's were not owing to deliberate preconcerted measures, but originated in an unbridled gust of passion, artfully raised among young men, who may have been at the time too much heated with strong drink.

On Monday evening Mr. Attorney General Bradford informed us, that the gentlemen appointed by the President would be glad to have a conference with those appointed by the Governor, respecting our respective missions. To this we cheerfully agreed, observing, that tho' our views might be the same, the means adopted might counteract and militate with each other. Accordingly we met on Tuesday morning, and verbally communicated our respective powers, which were found to be in substance the same. It was agreed that we would jointly confer with a committee, named for that purpose, at the convention on the fourteenth instant, at Parkinson's ferry, and who are to report to a committee of sixty, called a committe of safety, on the first Tuesday of next month, and that after the conference we should withdraw, and then severally make our proposals in writing, and request an answer thereto also in writing.

It rained on Wednesday from morning until the afternoon, which delayed the arrival of the Committee of Twelve until it was late, some of them having rode nearly sixty miles. They sent three gentlemen of their number to the Commissioners, to notify their arrival, and fix a time and place for the conferrence, which it was agreed should be next morning at ten o'clock, at the inn of Mr. M'Masters, and conducted in private. We met accordingly, and conversed together freely for several hours. The supposed grievances were numerous, but they dwelt principally on their being sued in the Courts of the United States, and compelled to attend trials at the distance of three hundred miles from their places of abode, before judges and jurors who are strangers to them, and by whom the credit due to witnesses, entirely unknown, could not be properly estimated; and the inability to pay the excise, owing to the restrained state of their trade and commerce. Every argument against an excise was urged, and the excessive ferment and rage at present among the inhabitants were not omitted. We adjourned till four o'clock, when we again met, and the Commissioners for the government of the Union presented their propositions in writing; we also presented ours, being short and explicit, a copy of which we have the honour to enclose herewith. The gentlemen took them into consideration, and are to give an answer some time to-day.

We are acquainted personally with the Committee of Twelve, and think them well disposed.

Just now we have received an answer in writing to our propositions, which do not come up quite to our wishes; but we expect, from what has been said, that we shall be able to accommodate the business with them.

AT a conference between Thomas M'Kean and William Irvine, commissioners appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania, in behalf of the said state, and Messieurs Kirkpatrick, Smith, Powers, Bradford, Marshall, Edgar, Cook, Gallatin, Lang, Brackenridge, Morton and Lucas—appointed at a meeting of committees from the several townships within the counties of Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette and Alleghany, for the purpose, and in behalf of the said counties, had at Pittsburg in presence of three Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, August 20th, 1794.

It is insisted upon as a preliminary by the Commissioners for the state, that the gentlemen conferees for the four counties, each for himself, will sign an instrument in writing, engaging, that they will at all times be obedient and submit to the laws of the state, and also of the United States of America; and that they will jointly and severally recommend the like obedience and submission, to our fellow citizens within the said counties, and moreover engage to use their utmost exertion and influence to insure the same.

Secondly. It is proposed, that the Committee of sixty, denominated the Committee of Safety for the said counties, shall jointly and severally give satisfactory assurances to the commissioners of the state, in an instrument in writing signed by them, of the same import and effect with the preceding article, and that on or before the day of August inst.

Thirdly. In case the above articles are bona fide complied with, and the people of said counties shall keep the peace, and be of good behaviour until the first day of June next, the Commissioners for the state, conformably to the power and authority delegated to them by his excellency Thomas Mifflin, Esq; Governor of the state of Pennsylvania, do promise an act of free and general pardon and oblivion, of all treasons, insurrections, arsons, riots, and other offences inferior to riots, committed, perpetrated, counselled or suffered by any person or persons complying as aforesaid, within the said counties of Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette and Alleghany, since the fourteenth day of July last past, so far as the same concerns the state of Pennsylvania or the government thereof.

THOMAS M'KEAN,
WILLIAM IRVINE.

August 21, 1794.

Advices by the ships Mohawk and Prudence, arrived at New-York—The former 50 days from London, and the latter 45 days from Londonderry.

OSTEND, June 25.

On Monday last the French attacked the allies at Petegham and Deynse—It appears that a part of the Duke of York's army had marched to Petegham, for the purpose of co-operating with Gen. Clairfayt at Deynse—After a very severe and well fought action, the allies retreated on all sides, and the French made themselves masters of Petegham and Deynse at the point of the bayonet. The allies retreated to Ghent, whither they were pursued by the French. Unable to resist the victorious army, that city was forced to throw open its gates to them, and Ghent is now in possession of the French. The magazines that fell into their hands are immense.

Since the capture of Ghent, our communication with Antwerp, Mechlin, and all the upper part of Flanders have been cut off. It is generally supposed at Ostend, that the French will make an attack either on that town or Bruges, until they have made a general attack on the allies at Tournay.

The English troops who were posted at Ghisttel, fell back to Ostend on Monday, and have since filed along the canal of Bruges, where we believe they are encamped behind the town.

The sluices have been opened here, and it seems as if there was an intention of defending Ostend, which certainly is not capable of making much resistance.

Letters received from Bruges this day, mention, that the magistrates, and the trading companies assembled yesterday, to deliberate upon measures, which, in the present exigency, it would be necessary to adopt. It was determined not to receive any orders, or any troops. Directions were immediately given to the troops to evacuate the town, which they did

June 26.

I wrote to you yesterday by the mail. A private conveyance affords me an opportunity of informing you, that at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a column of the French, to the number of 10,000, entered Bruges, and were received by the people with acclamations of "Vive la Republique."

The capture of Bruges has infused into our minds a considerable degree of alarm for the safety of Ostend, to which we hear that the French are at this time marching.

In consequence of this information, all the bridges along Chausee have been broken down.

All the magistrates, merchants, and principal inhabitants have left the town. There are now several young persons embarking for Holland and England. When you will hear from me again, I cannot tell.

LONDON, June 30. and July 1.

June 30th. Last night Mr. Timms, messenger, arrived at the Secretary of state's office, with dispatches from his royal highness the Duke of York, dated the 26th inst. The communication between the allied armies and Ostend still continuing to be entirely cut off, Mr. Timms was obliged to come by way of Holland. Of the contents of the dispatches, not a single word has been allowed to transpire.

The Duke of York's letter in the Gazette of Saturday, confirms what we formerly stated, that it had been found advisable to make the army retreat from Tournay—It was, however, part of that army, commanded by the Prince of Cobourg, that went to the assistance of the Prince of Orange, on the Sambre—that under the command of his royal highness the Duke of York, retreated to Renaix, a few miles south of Oudenarde, to be in readiness to support the latter place, which the French had actually summoned to surrender.

It is confirmed that Gen. Clairfayt had an engagement on Monday last, the French having attacked him at Deynse. The French were so superior in numbers, that the allies, after an obstinate engagement, retreated in some confusion to Ghent. That place, it is said, was found untenable, and admitted the French as soon as they presented themselves, Gen. Clairfayt having previously retired: but of this there is no certain account. The enemy got possession of Bruges on Wednesday last.

On the other hand, some accounts state that Gen. Clairfayt attacked the French at Bruges, and obliged them to retreat from that town, with the loss of 3000 men killed and taken prisoners.

The Flanders mail of this morning, owing to every kind of intercourse between the different places in the Netherlands being entirely suspended for the present, brought only one bag, containing a few letters from Ostend.—No News papers or letters from Brussels, or any other part of Flanders. Any accounts therefore from that quarter have no other authority than that of rumours in circulation at Ostend, and can only be appreciated by the concurring testimony of circumstances, and the general uniformity of their contents.—There are contradictions in some particulars stated in the letters from Ostend, but all agree in the fact that the French forces in Flanders are so greatly superior to those of the allies, that they may be considered as masters of that country.

In addition to the above, we can only give the following particulars; that on Wednesday last, the Prince of Cobourg had removed his head quarters from Ath; that the attack was made upon the French army under the command of Gen. Jourdain, extending from Templeuve, by Fleurus and Gosselies, to Fontain l'Eveque, with the view to make them raise the siege of Charleroi. The right wing of his army was commanded by himself in person.—The left by the Prince of Orange. The action lasted from noon till night, and was one of the most desperate that has taken place during the war, and the consequences will be as fatal to the cause of the allies, as any event that has yet occurred; for Charleroi, now in the enemy's hands, was the only cover to Brussels on that side. The Prince of Cobourg and the Prince of Orange were not expected to maintain their posts longer than to allow time to the Imperial government to remove its effects, and the inhabitants their property, from Brussels to Antwerp. So that Brussels is considered as lost; indeed intelligence received in town last night states that the place has been evacuated. Hall, the point of retreat, is thirty miles from the field of battle, and seven from Brussels.

Valenciennes, Conde, and Quesnoy, must be completely enveloped by the enemy. It is doubtful whether or not there can be time to bring off the troops left in those places, for in the present state of affairs, it is not to be imagined that they can be defended.

If we may judge of the other inhabitants of West Flanders from the disposition of those of Bruges, it is vain to pretend to force our protection upon them; they want it not.

Ostend is now left defenceless, and must surrender to the first party of French which may present itself. The Earl of Moira marched from thence with the army on Friday morning last, by the left side of the canal, and encamped about 4 miles the other side of Bruges; and the few troops left in the place were embarking on board transports, when the express packet, which arrived at Dover yesterday morning, left the harbour.

The movement of the Earl of Moira had for its object the forming a junction with the army of the Duke of York, which being unable to maintain its position at Tournay, after the troops commanded by the Prince of Cobourg had been withdrawn for the assistance of the Prince of Orange, had begun to retreat from that place, as we formerly stated. Great alarms were entertained for the state of the army under his Royal Highness, as the last letters were of the date of the 24th ult. but the Earl of Moira, by the position he has taken, rendered a junction more easy.

Letters brought by the Dutch mails, after describing the state of alarm and confusion, which at present prevails in Maritime Flanders, as has sufficiently appeared by our last accounts from that quarter, mention the necessity which the Austrians must be under, according to all appearances, of speedily abandoning it; and that, in that case, there will remain no other means to prevent it from being again overrun by the French, except by having recourse to a general inundation, which is at present in agitation. This desperate expedient has not been resorted to since so remote a period as the 12th or 13th century. History has still preserved the memory of the calamity and devastation which it occasioned. Not less than a period of ten years was necessary in order to bring the lands into any thing like their former state!

July 1.—Mr. Mason, the messenger, arrived at the Secretary of state's office this morning, with dispatches from his royal highness the duke of York. The late events of the campaign have been as disastrous to the allies as our greatest enemies could wish them. The interruption of all regular communication was a sufficient indication of the successes of the enemy in West Flanders, and the following official communication (which, owing to the late hour at which it was published, appeared in only a part of our impression yesterday) shews that in East Flanders they have been no less successful.

EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTE.

'Whitehall, June 30.

"By a letter from the marquis of Hartford, dated Nievelle the 26th instant, it appears, that after an unsuccessful attack made by the prince of Cobourg on the

whole chain of French posts at Gosselies, Fleurus, &c. the Austrians were obliged to retire with considerable loss, and the enemy remained in possession of the field of battle. The prince of Cobourg was retreating to a strong position near Halle. An account had been just received at Neville, that Charleroi had fallen into the hands of the enemy."

DUKE OF YORK's ARMY.

Camp at Tournay, Saturday, June 21.

A second council of war was held this day, from 10 to 3, but never were troops kept more in the dark than the British. A disagreement is said to have taken place between the Duke of York and the Prince de Cobourg, and about 4 o'clock the Austrian cavalry and infantry began moving off the ground for the Sambre. In the evening our regiments had to strike tents and rest on their arms, and our picquets were withdrawn within the line of intrenchments. The Hessians also with the part of artillery had been at Rhume, returned and joined us. The heavy baggage was sent off to Grammont.

June 22. Last night, the whole of the Austrians in camp here, and in the neighbourhood, marched under the command of the Prince of Cobourg towards the Sambre, which the enemy, we hear, have crossed near Charleroi, to the number of between 60 and 70,000 men; and their generals, it is confidently asserted, have ordered the bridges to be broke down behind their army, to prevent the possibility of their retreating. The inhabitants here are in the utmost consternation and distress, it being left by the Austrians, and the British, who will also shortly march from this city: they now only remain for a short time, at the earnest entreaty of the Prince of Cobourg to the Duke of York, till the fate of the impending engagement on the Sambre be known. In the mean time, our heavy baggage is sending off, and the sick and wounded are ordered to Dendermonde. The British last night struck their tents, and marched about midnight a mile nearer Tournay, where they again encamped, to contract their line.

June 23. All is consternation on the part of the inhabitants of this devoted city (Tournay) and every preparation is making by the British for retreating; whilst the Austrian treachery is the theme of execration from every tongue!

We have long suspected the Austrian policy respecting this country. From the beginning of this campaign the Emperor was greatly deficient in the number of troops, which by the treaty he was bound to keep in Western Flanders, and now the deficiency amounts to more than 60,000. This has been the real and original cause of all our want of success this campaign. Three weeks ago he began removing all his military stores from Brussels into Germany; and the manœuvres of the Austrians within these few days have completely opened the eyes of the most unsuspecting, to the real situation of the British army here.

On finding that the Duke of York prudently refused to garrison Tournay for them, which would most likely have been attended with the capture of the army, on their leaving this, for Charleroi, they moved all the bridges of communication over the Scheldt, which has left us no mode of retreating over the river, but through Tournay, which in case of attack may occasion the loss of the army.

We are now trying to make some bridges, which, considering we have no pontoons belonging to the army is no easy matter; added to this the navigation of the Scheldt is completely blocked up a few miles below us, by several large barges being sunk by the enemy some time ago, which the Austrians have prudently taken care shall not be cleared away; so that great part of our military stores, which are laying in barges here, for want of waggons, cannot be carried off, but must either be left to the enemy or sent up to Conde and Valenciennes, and committed to the charge of the Austrians.

June 24. We have struck our tents, and are just going to march for Renaix.

We marched through Tournay from our camp to-day about one o'clock, on our way thither.—Our leaving that city was one of the most affecting scenes we ever witnessed. As we went through the town, the few inhabitants who remained there were standing in groupes, with melancholy countenances, the female part crying, and some wringing their hands, lamenting the departure of the British army as the forerunner of their approaching destruction by the Carmagnols. The inhabitants of Tournay were more attached to the British than any place we have yet been in; they were protected in their property, and were liberally paid for every thing by the English officers; and the Duke of York by his justice and humanity had particularly endeared himself to them. We left a weak garrison in Tournay of Hessians and Austrians, under the command of Colonel de Wurmb, who defended Nieuport, but who will hardly be able to hold out a fortnight, for want of ammunition, should the enemy attack it, which in all likelihood they will, considering the richness of the conquest, and the weakness of the place.

On our retreat, it was impossible to help remarking the uncommon beauty of the country, and plenty of the harvest, which is probably so soon destined to be the prey of the enemy.

If the French possess themselves of this country, in a month's time they will find a most incredible quantity of grain, as there is one of the finest crops ever remarked on the ground. After a hot march we arrived here about an hour ago, where we lie in the open air, the troops being too much fatigued to pitch their tents.

June 27. We have heard a heavy firing from Oudenarde, which is six miles distant from this, all the morning, and it seems to increase every minute; in consequence of which, we are ordered to be in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

We hear, that the Prussians have refused lord Cornwallis to advance, in consequence of which, his lordship has dismissed his staff officers; if so, it will accelerate what is so universally wished—our departure from this country.

The out-posts of Tournay were attacked by the enemy yesterday, but they were repulsed with the loss of 50 men. They also attacked Orchies, but were likewise beat off there, with near 200 killed and wounded.

The Dutch troops are ordered to return to Holland.

July 4.

Yesterday at noon a messenger arrived at the Secretary of State's office, with dispatches from the hon. Mr. Trevor, his majesty's minister at Turin, which place he left on the 20th ult. These dispatches state that 7 sail of the French line, with several frigates, were blocked up by lord Hood's fleet at the bay of Giens, near the Hieres, from which situation it was deemed impossible they should escape.

This messenger passed thro' Brussels and Ghent. It was said at Brussels that the prince of Saxe Cobourg with his army was still at Nivelles. The Duke of York, it was reported, was still at Renaix; other reports stated him to have reached Grammont. His baggage and stores had been sent down the Dender and Scheldt to Antwerp; and from Grammont he could pursue his route in security down the banks of those two rivers. Of the four battalions of Hessians left in Tournay by the duke of York, two had joined him at Renaix, and the other two were hourly expected to arrive. They were replaced in Tournay by Austrian troops.

The messenger saw lord Moira's army within two hours march of Ghent, in the neighbourhood of which was Gen Clairfait, who had already been reinforced by Gen. Wolmoden, with some Hanoverians. He then passed on to Bruges, where he arrived at 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Just as he entered the town, he discovered that it was in possession of the French, who had re-entered it on the same morning at three o'clock. He accordingly turned back, but was soon after pursued some distance by two of the French light horse, whom he evaded by turning thro' a wood. From thence he passed on to Flushing, where he embarked for England.

Every thing was quiet at Turin, at his departure. The French remain in their former position, about 25 miles from Turin, but do not attempt to make any nearer approach; and if the government of the country can but preserve tranquility at home, there is no apprehension of a foreign enemy.

July 5.

When this paper was going to press, there were no accounts at the Secretary of state's office from the Duke of York's army, later than those which appeared in the London gazette of Tuesday last. Of the junction so confidently stated in some of the papers, to have taken place between the forces under the command of his royal highness, and those under Gen. Clairfayt, no intelligence had been received by government. [*Courier.*]

Our correspondent at Ostend, it appears, was mistaken in his account of the capture of Ghent. The fact, ascertained by the Dutch mail, appears to be, that after Clairfayt had fallen back upon it from Deinse, it was attacked on the 24th ult. In consequence of a large body of Hanoverians posted on the banks of the canal of Bruges having, at the approach of the enemy, instantly fallen back, the town was for some time in considerable danger, but by the exertions of Gen. Clairfayt and the Austrians, it was at length saved, and the French were repulsed with some loss. *Ibid.*

The Marquis Cornwallis is on his return to England, and our readers will hear with surprise the cause of his so speedily retracing his steps. The king of Prussia has officially signified to the noble Marquis, that in consequence of the unforeseen burst of Jacobin principles in Poland, and that they infamously refuse to submit to the happy servitude so graciously, kindly, and honourably provided for them by the allies of Great Britain, he finds it inconvenient to fulfil his treaty with the British court. He acknowledges having received from Britain 600,000 pounds sterling in advance, and this sum (as it is inconvenient for him to repay at this time) he will *carry to account*—but he would be happy to see the noble Marquis at Berlin, to explain to him how perfectly he enters, in sentiment, into the views of his cousin with regard to France, and how earnest he is to preserve the good understanding, which so happily subsists between the two countries. Lord Cornwallis did not accept of the Royal invitation, but returns forthwith, and his dispatch has just been in time to prevent a third instalment of 300,000l. from failing to Hamburg.

The Duke of Portland was yesterday at court, and after a levee had an audience of his Majesty for near two hours in his closet. The rumour was, that he attended in consequence of the new arrangement that has been formed, to receive the seals of office, as Secretary of State, in the room of Mr. Dundas.

We trust that the Duke of Portland will not so far forget his dignity, as to come into administration with a set a men, whose principles he has so long and so honourably opposed and reprobated, or that he will ever accept a situation in any administration, in which his steady and unalterable friend, Mr. Fox, will not have a principal share, to the brilliancy of whose talents, and the firmness of whose mind, the people of this country can alone look up with any gleam of hope, to rescue them from the present calamitous situation.

From Copenhagen we learn, that the Swedish squadron of seven sail of the line, arrived there the 19th ult. The Danish squadron also was ready for sea.

It is said that some alarming symptons of disaffection have discovered themselves in the Spanish capital, set on foot by one of the learned orders. Several arrests have taken place in consequence, one of the objects of which is a grandee of very extensive provincial influence.

We are also told of a tumultuous disposition having discovered itself at Rome, which it is very difficult to keep within due bounds. Here also, as at Madrid, (what will be deemed surprising to some) the clergy are among the first movers to sedition, the progress of which will infallibly be destructive to their profession.

OSTEND, June 28.

The Diana Packet, Capt. Osborne, sailed this day, but without the mail, as no post has come to Ostend these five days, all communication with the interior parts of the country being entirely cut off, neither a coach nor any carriage has even passed between this place and Bruges for several days, the main roads have been all thrown up, and the bridges destroyed, to prevent the approach of the enemy. Since the arrival of Lord Moira's army, the fears of the few inhabitants remaining are somewhat abated: the troops are all landed. Very little accident happened in the debarkation: eleven soldiers, however, were drowned. The greatest part of the army is now on the east side leading toward Sas. It was reported yesterday that the enemy intended to attack them last night, and preparations were making accordingly.

The communication being so interrupted, and no post going or coming, it is difficult to procure intelligence respecting the armies. It appears, however, to have been only a strong picquet of the enemy, of about 400 men, that marched into Bruges, where they were received by the inhabitants with every mark of joy, and the tricoloured cockade instantly mounted. A proclamation was read in the market places, that no violation of civil or religious liberties was to be offered, and that private property was to remain sacred, under penalty of death to the aggressors. Towards evening they quitted the city, and returned to the camp, about ten miles from Bruges, without committing any depredations.

The enemy made their appearance this day at no great distance from this town.

June 29.

Another packet sailed this morning but carried no mails, the post being still stopped.—Lord Moira, with the army, marched from the town yesterday at two o'clock. It is said they are gone to Sluys, to endeavour to join the Duke of York, who, it is also said, is retreating to Holland.

A messenger arrived this evening with dispatches from the Duke of York to Lord Moira. It is stated that these dispatches are of a very disastrous nature.

The town is to be evacuated immediately. It is said, that the French are at no great distance, and that they will be in town before noon. I take this opportunity of sending you this regular detail by a small boat, which is to carry one of our principal merchants with his family and property to Dover.

BRUSSELS. June 26.

When the city of Ypres fell into the hands of the Conventionalists, it was to have been expected that they would make the greatest efforts to penetrate into the interior of Flanders. General Clairfayt, fearing that he would not be able to maintain his position at Thielt, against the enemy who were advancing with considerable force, retreated to Deinse, and thence proceeded towards Ghent, where the head quarters of his army have been established since the 23d instant. The French, who followed our troops very closely, made a general attack next day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, with the view of gaining possession of that city. They advanced in three strong columns, chiefly directing their efforts against Bruges and Courtray: at first they succeeded in driving back a considerable body of Hanoverian troops, entrusted with the care of guarding the canals of Bruges: animated by this advantage, they attempted forcibly to enter the city, which was defended only by three hundred Austrians.—General Clairfayt, who commanded a part of his army at the Courtray gate, having perceived that the principal attack was directed against Bruges, immediately detached several squadrons of cavalry, who arrived at the moment that the enemy were about to penetrate into the city. Our men attacked them and made a very great slaughter.—In the evening the enemy were repulsed a league beyond Ghent; and we are even assured, that General Clairfayt had resumed his position at Deinse. This action, which lasted about 4 hours, was obstinate and bloody. It inspired so general a terror at Ghent, that at least a fourth of its inhabitants fled in the greatest disorder. The Prince of Saxe Cobourg sent numerous detachments to reinforce General Clairfayt. They are to be replaced in their main army by a body of troops which have hitherto remained encamped near Landrecy, to cover the four conquered fortresses. They have been obliged to content themselves with throwing into their places small garrisons; and the French taking advantage of the circumstance, have approached Landrecy, and established themselves at Cateau Cambresis.--The Arch Duke Charles, and the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, having arrived at Nivelles, where at present are the head quarters of the grand army. This reunion of force gives us some hope, that the allies will be yet able to compel the French to repass the Sambre. Their force, however, is truly formidable. At a moderate computation, the armies of the Moselle, of the Ardennes, and a part of that of the North, under Jourdan, amount to 120,000 men. The French have concentered their force at Gosselies, in order that they may the more easily defend themselves. General Beaulieu still occupies the famous camp of Mazi. The plan of the enemy seems to be, to collect in the middle of our provinces their three armies of the North, the Ardennes, and the Moselle, in order to interpose themselves between our armies, and the four fortified places possessed by us. To counteract this plan, the allies are about to concentrate all their force on the Sambre and behind the Scheldt, so as to have only one line of defence. We are already informed, that the Duke of York, at the head of his army, has effected his junction with General Clairfayt. Alarms here succeed one another with such rapidity, that we never enjoy tranquility for two days together. Upon the news that the enemy were at the gates of Ghent, our inhabitants began to fly in great numbers. The effects of the court are now moving, and this day, according to all appearances, the Government will quit Brussels. Yesterday the baggage of the army of Prince Cobourg passed through to the back of this city. The Military Chancellerie has likewise been removed, and it is believed that the head quarters will be established there. The treasure of the English army has been sent to Antwerp.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 20.

On the 12th, 116 sail of the long expected American fleet, arrived safe at Brest; the whole fleet consisted of near 300 sail, and is valued at 100 millions. The rest of the ships have arrived in the different ports of France.

They are hard at work at Brest, fitting out a fresh fleet, which is to be joined by the division at Concale Bay, and the three ships lately arrived from America.

Yesterday it was decreed, that every commander of a line of battle ship, who shall suffer his line to be broken, shall be punished with death.

The three ships of the line that convoyed our American and West-India fleets took ten prizes on their passage. These three ships, and the squadron in Concale Bay, are fitting for sea with all possible expedition. And 116 sail of the above convoy from America entered Brest on the 12th.

In the Convention on the 19th, Barrere read several letters from the Representatives, Richard and Choudieu, dated Lisle, containing accounts of the actions of the 10th and 13th with Clairfayt's army. In the first our army drove the enemy from their positions at Hooglede and Rousselair. On the second our army was attacked in these places: The right wing under the command of General Despreaux, retired in disorder above Rousselair; but the left wing and the centre repulsed the enemy, and took three pieces of cannon.—Two days after Ypres capitulated; the garrison consisted of 6000 men.

A letter from St. Just, with the army of the Ardennes, states that a battle had been fought under the walls of Charleroi, on the 16th, when the enemy lost 3000 men, 600 prisoners, and seven pieces of cannon.

Two principal conspirators against Robespierre and Collot d'Herbois, with 32 other persons, were condemned to die on the nineteenth.

LONDON, July 1.

A meſſenger arrived from the continent this day at noon. The intelligence which he brings is ſaid to be of a diſaſtrous nature.

In addition to the account contained in laſt night's Gazette Extraordinary, of the compleie defeat of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, we learn that this General, having received very preſſing requeſts from the Prince of Orange, and General Beaulieu, to come to their aſſiſtance, and being aware himſelf of the immediate danger in which Charleroi and Bruſſels were, from the vaſt ſuperiority of the French, reſolved to march with the greateſt part of his army, and to leave only the Britiſh and Hanoverians under command of the Duke of York at Tournay. On the 21ſt he reached Ath, and on the 24th effected a junction with the Prince of Orange and General Beaulieu at Nivelles. The French General Jourdon's army had taken a poſition at Templeuve Fleurus, Goſſelies, and Fontaine l'Eveque for the purpoſe of covering the ſiege of Charleroi.

Yeſterday an account was received at Lloyd's Coffee-houſe, of the ſafe arrival of the Weſt-India fleet, conſiſting of upwards of one hundred ſail. This fleet is valued at nearly three millions ſterling.

Some of the priſoners lately taken in Flanders, when queſtioned reſpecting the late horrible degree, that no quarter ſhould be given to the Britiſh or Hanoverians—of which however we are happy to ſay, that the news of its repeal is confirmed, aſſign as the reaſon for paſſing the decree, that their countrymen were deſirous of peace; that they were convinced that England was the only nation which ſtrove "*a ſoutenir cette lutte a mort*," to keep up this deadly conflict: and that but for the exertions of the Engliſh Miniſtry, they ſhould ſoon be at peace,

July 2.

The account given in laſt night's Gazette of the late operations of the armies, ſo far as it relates to the action of the 26th ultimo, differs very materially from that which was firſt communicated to the public in the Gazette Extraordinary. We pretend not to reconcile them—we only obſerve, that the firſt account ſeemed to be facts truly, but aoncifely given; that of laſt night paſſed through a German laboratory, in which on a former occaſion, 7000 of the enemy that had been reduced to a Caput Mortuum, were next day revived with an increaſe of 60,000!

By the accounts which we gave yeſterday, which, with thoſe in the Gazette are the only ones in town, it appears that the intention of the Duke of York, and the Earl of Moira, is to form a junction at Antwerp, to which place the artillery, ſtores, &c. which were at Oſtend, were ſent by the Scheldt: but it is not impoſſible that circumſtances may enable them both to join General Clairfayt near Ghent, as the French, owing to the arrival of the Earl of Moira, or having uſe for their forces in ſome other quarter, ſeem to have withdrawn from the vicinity of Bruges; they muſt however, be driven away from the environs of Oudenard, before the Duke of York can, by any direct road, proceed for Ghent. Oſtend having been evacuated makes it plain, that when the Earl of Moira ſet out from thence his intention was to puſh forward with his army, and not to return again by that route. We hope in a day or two to be able to inform our readers that he has effected a junction with our gallant countrymen.

July 3.

Every body, except thoſe enlightened politicians the duke of Portland, and Lord Fitzwilliam, and their ſatellites, are crying out for peace; but how are we to obtain it?—For can it be expected that the French Covention will ſubmit to treat with thoſe who have exhauſted on them not only all the language of Billingſgate, but even the plentiful ſtores of Mr. Edmund Burke!

We think Mr. Pitt perfectly right in inſiſting on the Duke of Portland, and Lord Fitzwilliam becoming oſtenſible members of Adminiſtration; they participated on the meaſures, and therefore ought to ſhare in the reſponſibility.

After the levee yeſterday, Mr. Jay, the new Commiſſioner from America, had an audience of the king, to deliver his credentials, to which he was introduced by Lord Grenville, Secretary of State for the Foreign department—and conducted by Sir Clement Cotterell Dormer, Knight, Maſter of Ceremonies in waiting.

Mr. Jay, at his interview with the Miniſter on Friday, declared himſelf commiſſioned by Congreſs with the moſt ſolemn aſſurances of amity towards this country; and that nothing but the moſt abſolute neceſſity ſhall ever ſuſpend that commercial intercouſe, which it is the intereſt of each nation to cultivate.—He requires indemnity for the injury the Americans have ſuſtained by the capture and detention of their veſſels; and ſome other objects, which it is the intention of our Cabinet to grant.

It is now confidently ſaid, that for more than ſix weeks paſt, the Auſtrians, convinced of what muſt be the iſſue of the campaign, have been tranſporting their magazines and military ſtores from the Netherlands back to Germany.

About a month ago, Barere, in one of his reports from the committee of public ſafety, ſaid the campaign would cloſe much ſooner than was expected. There are ſtrong preſumptions that the emperor and the committee of public ſafety underſtood one another; and we ſhould not be ſurpriſed to hear that the Auſtrian garriſons in Conde, Valenciennes, Queſnoy, and Landrecies agree to evacuate theſe places, on condition of being allowed to march out with arms, artillery and baggage.

There never was a nation more completely duped than England, throughout the whole of the preſent war. She was one of the laſt involved in the buſineſs, but either through bribe or folly ſoon became the principal. She ſtill perſiſts, though the king of Pruſſia has withdrawn himſelf, and the Spaniards are on the eve of acknowledging what we in the end muſt do---the French Republic. The Emperor is unable to fight much longer without a ſubſidy; the Empreſs has not, nor will afford us the leaſt aſſiſtance, and in this reduced ſituation are we carrying on the war againſt the innumerable armies of the French Republic.

The greateſt conſternation, we are informed, prevails throughout Holland. The army of the allies, if we take into the account the ſhameful abſence of the Pruſſian troops, does not conſiſt of more than---60,000 effective men, while that of France is three times the number, and is recruited with diſciplined ſoldiers after every action. In the courſe of this month, the enemy are likely to poſſeſs themſelves of all maritime Flanders; and if the Dutch do not procure a peace, we ſee nothing that can prevent them from becoming maſters of Amſterdam.

Burlington Houſe.

In conſequence of the late diſagreeable intelligence from the Continent, his Majeſty's Miniſters have condeſcended to conſult, and aſk the advice, as to the further proſecution of the war, of thoſe whoſe opinion they formerly rejected with deriſion.

On Tueſday there was a large meeting at the Duke of Portland's houſe, compoſed of the confidential friends of the Miniſter, and the principal ſeceders from the oppoſition--At this meeting we underſtand, that the ſubject of the war was diſcuſſed, when many of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Alarmiſts gave their voice for PEACE.

The reſult of the meeting was, we believe, through the interference of Mr. Jay, the American Envoy---to ſee how far the Convention are diſpoſed to make peace with the preſent Miniſtry. Should they decline to treat with the leading men in the Cabinet, the next ſubject for conſideration will be,---what arrangements ſhall take place to enſure tranquility to the country?

The perſons to whom the Nation look up are *Mr. Fox*,
Mr. Sheridan,
The Duke of Graton, and
The Marquis of Lanſdowne.

With the three forme the Portland Party have no objection to act; but Miniſters prefer a coalition with the Marquis, whoſe friends are leſs numerous, and from whoſe connections adminiſtration have no apprehenſion, as they are not ſufficiently ſtrong to prevent Mr. Pitt and his ſatellites coming again into power---ſhould they conceive it neceſſary to reſign, for the deſirable end of procuring *Peace to the kingdom*.

DOVER, July 1.

The Swift paſſage veſſel, Capt. Polake, arrived here from Fluſhing this morning. This veſſel paſſed Oſtend on Tueſday laſt, at which time they could ſee the French troops marching into Oſtend---a veſſel was on fire in the harbour, ſuppoſed to have been ſet on fire by the Engliſh garriſon, who evacuated the place the ſame day.

The tranſports, with the troops, ſtores, &c. are gone to Fluſhing.

GREENFIELD, Auguſt 7.

We have information as late as the 4th of July, from General Wayne; this information comes by a veſſel from Detroit to Fort Erie, and is brought to us by the Geneſee poſt, who is direct from Canandarqua; it ſtates, that General Wayne was advancing towards the rapids of the Miami, with all poſſible expedition—with intention, it was ſuppoſed, of ouſting the Engliſh from their eſtabliſhment at that place.

The account adds, that the Britiſh are inviting and collecting the Indians from all quarters, at this rendezvous; many were already collected, and, in conjunction with the Britiſh, were anxiouſly waiting the approach of the Americans---to whom they were determined to give battle.

WILMINGTON, Auguſt 27.

Laſt Saturday evening arrived at this place the ſchooner Pilgrim, from Port Royal, Jamaica. In conſequence of our late admonition relative to arrivals from that quarter, the veſſel was ordered to a ſtation below the rocks, there to perform a quarantine, but not before ſhe had run plump to the wharf; however as the Capt. was immediately remanded with his veſſel down the creek, there are ſome hopes that proper exertions will be henceforth uſed, to ſecure the inhabitants of this town from the recent deplorable and afflictive ſcenes, that ſhock humanity to recollect.

By the above veſſel we have received papers of a late date, which fully corroborate every particular which we have already detailed relative to European affairs. Mention is made of the firm, reſolute conduct of the French at Guadaloupe, poſſeſſion of which they ſtill retain; and as a barrier to their ſecurity hereafter, they have ſunk an old 50 gun ſhip direct in the road, by which the Engliſh are prevented from approaching the town and fort of Point a Petre, altho' Jervis's ſquadron continues cruiſing off and on, with intent to intercept the ſmall craft with proviſions, &c. yet the French are well ſupplied with every neceſſary. Flour that bro't 40 dollars a barrel, will now produce no more than 4, and is looked on as a common drug at that price.

The Yellow Fever is raging to a degree in almoſt every Iſland. The following extract from the Kingſton Daily Advertiſer, will ſerve to ſhew what care ſhould be taken to enforce a due obſervance of quarantine, by all and every veſſel from thoſe parts.

"There is no man who is not callous to the claims of humanity, but muſt feel very accutely for the ſufferings of ſtrangers who are ſo generally attacked by the reigning fever; yet amidſt this ſcene of diſtreſs on their part, and the warmth of our regret for their complaints, there is ſomething due to ourſelves, and that ſhould prompt us, not only not to invite the diſorder into the heart of the community, which we ſeem to be doing at preſent, but to take effectual meaſures to keep its attacks as diſtant as poſſible. The number of perſons buried almoſt in all parts of the town, is nearly incredible, the greater part mariners; why not then provide a houſe or two of reception at the out-ſkirts of the town, or at the diſtance of one mile or two from it, and give directions that veſſels whoſe crews are infected, ſhould moor near the palliſades? without ſome ſuch ſteps, we may, during the preſent hot weather, introduce this ruthleſs enemy to the inhabitants at large, and experience a ſcene of domeſtic miſery, hitherto happily unknown."

Philadelphia, Sept. 3.

The members of the Legiſlature of this Commonwealth were ſo punctual in their attendance, that a quorum was formed on Monday laſt, at 3 o'clock, and a Committee appointed to wait on the Governor, to inform him of their readineſs to receive any communications he might deſire to make.

On Thurſday evening laſt a number of men, with their faces blacked, entered the houſe of Mr. Hewlings, collector of the revenue, about ten miles from Carliſle, and forced him to give up all the papers relative to his office, in Cumberland county.

We hear that the inhabitants of Morgan-Town, Virginia, have aſſembled in a body, and determined to defend themſelves againſt the encroachments and depredations of the inſurgents in the Weſtern parts of Pennſylvania. In two or three inſtances they have oppoſed the inſurgents, and driven them back.

An Expreſs arrived at the War Office on Saturday laſt from the Geneſee Country (within the ſtate of New-York) with diſpatches for the Executive of the United States, which were immediately laid before the Preſident. Several private letters, received by the ſame conveyance, adviſe that a peremptory order had been iſſued by Colonel Simcoe, the Governor of Upper Canada, requiring an immediate removal of the inhabitants who have been for ſome time ſettled on a tract of land in that country, within the bounds of the United States, agreeably to the Treaty of Peace. They likewiſe inform that Captain Williamſon, and the other citizens of the United States, who are principally concerned in the ſettlement of thoſe lands, were determined to reſiſt the ſaid order, and were preparing to oppoſe any force that may be ſent to deprive them of their lawful rights and property.

Copy of a letter from an officer in the legion of the United States, dated Camp twelve miles advanced of Greenville, 28th July, 1794.

"I hope by the time this reaches you that we ſhall be able to give a good account of the Indian war. We have about one thouſand ſeven hundred or one thouſand eight hundred Kentucky volunteers with us, and are all in good ſpirits—I have no doubt with due precaution (which I have no doubt, will be taken) we ſhall be able to bring the Indians to terms—I think their friends will leave them, by what we learn from a priſoner that was taken ſince the action at Fort Recovery—he ſays they loſt a great many—he knows nothing of the number—he ſays they quarrelled and fired upon each other. There are large bets made that they will be in with a flag by the time we have croſſed the St. Joſeph, which is about four days march from this.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cincinnati, dated 31ſt July, 1794.

"By a (priſoner *Delaware Indian*) we are told conſiderable uneaſineſs has ariſen amongſt ſome of the tawny tribes in conſequence of the attack upon Fort Recovery, or ſome of the events attending the attack. The Delawares and adjacent Indians underſtanding well the difficulties of ſuch a buſineſs, were appealed to, and only gave into the meaſure to ſatisfy their very weſtern brethren. At a critical moment of the onſet, when all was fire and ſmoke, a few Choctaws ſtole out from a Sally port of Fort Recovery, and being miſtaken by the enemy for friends, got into their rear and acted *comparatively* as very powerful aids to death in *his triumphs* that day.

"The enemy found themſelves annoyed in their rear, as a Chief amongſt them, mortally wounded, declared with his dying breath, that he got his wound from a red man; and the Weſtern Indians ſuſpect the Delawares and others.

"The Britiſh were ſtriving to accommodate grievances---how they ſucceeded, the Indian priſoner could not tell. The army marched from Greenville upon the morning of the 28th, in high health and ſpirits."

Capt. Smith, from Barbadoes, informs, that a violent hurricane commenced there on the 4th of Auguſt, which laſted twenty-four hours, the particulars we are not able to lay before our readers yet.

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of the county of Bucks, at the houſe of Wm. Chapman, Eſq; Auguſt 26, 1794,
Richard Leedom in the Chair.

DANIEL Tremble, William Buckman, Iſaac Burſon, Edward Foulke, and Jonathan Ficke ing, were appointed to meet the Committee of Northampton and Montgomery, at the houſe of George Weaver, on Friday, the 12th of September next, to conſult on forming a ticket for two repreſentatives in Congreſs for ſaid diſtrict; alſo to meet Committees of Cheſter and Montgomery, at the ſame place, to conſult on forming a ticket for four Senators of this ſtate.

RICHARD LEEDOM, Chairman.
ABRAHAM CHAPMAN, Sec.

Sale of a Real Eſtate.

On TUESDAY, the 23d of September inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia, will be Sold by Public Auction, as the Eſtate of Nicholas Stimmell, deceaſed,

ONE equal undivided half-part of a SNUFF MILL, and about 50 acres of GROUND, ſituate in Lower Providence townſhip, Delaware county. The mill is ſtone, built but a few years ago, and the works have been lately put in good repair. It is diſtant from Philadelphia about 15 miles, and 4 from Cheſter. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given, and a good title will be made to the purchaſer. Conditions will be publiſhed at the time of ſale.

WILLIAM SHANNON, Auctioneer.

By JAMES KINSEY, Eſquire, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New Jerſey.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on the application to me by ANN OFFLEY, widow, one of the grand-daughters and devi ees of Samuel Cole, late of Waterford, in Glouceſter county, deceaſed, who claims one undivided third part, the ſame into three equal parts to be divided, of and in all that tract or tracts of Pine Land, which the ſaid Samuel Cole, in his life time, purchaſed of David Oliphant, ſituate and lying in the county of Burlington, and townſhip of Evesham, on the ſoutherly ſide of Cato on, or Colonel Read's mill-creek, and deviſed by the laſt will of the ſame Samuel Cole, unto the ſaid Ann, and to Rachel, now the wife of Daniel Newbold, and to Martha, deceaſed, late the wife of Joſiah Reeve, all of them the grand daughters of the ſame Samuel Cole, which ſaid tract or tracts of land contain, or are ſuppoſed to contain, 3000 acres of land, more or leſs, I have nominated Hudſon Burr, William Brann, and Samuel Evans, of Burlington county, commiſſioners, to divide the ſaid tract or tracts of land, and unleſs proper objections are made to me, at my houſe in Burlington, on the 25th day of October next, the ſame Hudſon Burr, William Brann, and Samuel Evans, will then be appointed commiſſioners, to make partition of the ſaid land, purſuant to an act, entituled "An act for the more eaſy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common, paſſed the 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1789." Given under my hand, the 25th day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord 1794.

*6ſp JAMES KINSEY.

Twenty-five Shillings Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, a Servant GIRL, named CATHERINE M'CORMACK, about 16 years of age; had on, when ſhe went away, a plain black ſilk bonnet, black ſilk handkerchief, a white ſhirting ſhort gown, patched under the arme, a dark coloured drugget petticoat, ſtriped with a light colour, and an old pair of wooden heeled calfſkin ſhoes, and took with her a white muſlin habit, but it is likely ſhe may get ſome aſſiſtance, and change her cloaths, as ſhe is of a bold forward diſpoſition. She has brown hair, grey eyes, and much freckled. Whoſoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo that her maſter gets her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

JEREMIAH BARNARD.
8th Mo. 14, 1794. *

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Providence townſhip, Delaware county, on the night of the 26th inſtant, a light Bay MARE, 4 years old paſt, about 14 hands and 3 inches high, with a blaze in her face, white hairs about the root of her tail, both hind feet white, extending above the feſlocks, trots well. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and Thief, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice, and the ſubſcriber get the mare, ſhall have the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the mare, and reaſonable charges if brought home, but if only ſtrayed, all reaſonable charges, paid by

GEORGE MILLER.
8th Mo. 28, 1794. *

CAME to the ſubſcriber's Place, living on the Ridge road, in Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 23d of July laſt, a Brown HORSE, both his hind feet white, has a ſtar and ſnip on his forehead, walks crippling, as if his hind legs were hoppled, and is about 4 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold in three weeks from the date hereof, to defray the expence of his keeping.

NATHAN LEVERING.
September 2 1794 *

WAS left with the ſubſcriber, ſome time ago, by a Black Man of the name of THOMAS DRAKE, a dark Brown HORSE, about 14 hands high, low in fleſh, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, the near hind foot white, ſuppoſed to be about 14 or 15 years old. As I have reaſon to ſuppoſe the ſaid horſe was ſtolen, the owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have him again.

WILLIAM BOLTON.
Marple townſhip, Delaware county,
Auguſt 25, 1794. *

To the ELECTORS of Chester County.

THE INHABITANTS of the respective townships in the said county are requested to choose each two Persons, to meet at the Court-house in the town of West Chester, on the 16th day of September next, in order to fix on Five Conferees, to meet with others from the counties of Bucks and Montgomery, on the 19th day of the same month, at WEAVER's Tavern, in Montgomery county, for the purpose of forming a TICKET for FOUR SENATORS.

August 25, 1794.

Lane & Godfrey,

At their Stores on Chesnut street Wharf, have just received from Boston—A Quantity of

Mackarel and Salmon,

Of which they intend keeping a constant supply: Also, Bar, Rod, Sheet and Hoop Iron; Stoves and Castings of all kinds, country made Spades and Shovels, Screw Augers, &c. &c.

August 26, 1794. ctf. *

To be Sold at Private Sale,

TWO LOTS of LAND, with Improvements on them.

No. 1, Situate in Providence township, Montgomery county, 23 miles from Philadelphia, 6 from Norristown, well situated for a store or tradesman, lying in the forks of Manatawney and Norristown roads, containing 25 acres, with a good stone dwelling house, and a cellar under it, a well of good water near the door, a good log stable, a small orchard of excellent fruit trees, about 3 or 4 acres of good woodland, a small piece of good meadow, and more may be made.

No. 2, Situate in Skippack and Perkioming townships, Montgomery county, 23 miles from Philadelphia, containing 25 acres, with a dwelling house, part stone and part logs, a good stable; it hath on it a small orchard of good fruit trees, and a small piece of meadow, and more may be made; it will suit for a tradesman very well. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber near the premises.

ABRAHAM FUNK.

Providence, August 18, 1794. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

On very reasonable Terms,

THE Time of a Negro Servant GIRL, country born, between 17 and 18 years of age, has about 4 years to serve; she is strong and healthy, is very fit for country business, and wishes to live in the country. Enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

BROKE into the Inclosure of the subscriber, (on the 17th of July last) living in Newtown township, Delaware county, a Red and White COW, with a star in her forehead. Whoever has lost the same, by proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the subscriber.

JOSEPH ESRAY.

August 9, 1794. *

Twelve Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or strayed on the 12th instant, from the Plantation of the subscriber, in Marlborough township, in the county of Montgomery, a bright bay MARE, about 14 or 15 hands high, hath a white spot between the breast and shoulder-blade, on the right side, a natural trotter, about 8 years old. Whoever discovers the Thief and Mare, and will bring the Thief to conviction, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the Mare only, and reasonable charges, by

HENRY SCHAFFER.

Marlborough township, Montgomery county, August 17, 1794. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, in Warminster township, Bucks county, on the 27th of May last, a Red COW, with a white streak along her back. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. June 2, 1794. †

MICHAEL CRESS.

STRAYED or stolen, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in the township of Upper Providence, in the county of Delaware, state of Pennsylvania, about the 20th or 21st instant, a dark Bay MARE, 4 years old, about 13 hands and a half high, shod before, has a white spot behind her near ear, about as large as a five penny bit, paces and trots. Whoever takes up the said Mare and Thief, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the Mare, and reasonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL CARR.

August 24, 1794. *

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Manington township, Salem county, state of New-Jersey, on Wednesday, the 6th of August, a Negro WOMAN and two CHILDREN; the woman is very black, a good looking wench, named DORCAS, about 21 years of age; the two children are boys, of a yellow complexion, the oldest is about 4 years of age, named JESS, and the other is about 16 months old, named CLEM: it is supposed that a Mulatto Fellow, named Jack Tappin, who went away about the same time, was the instigation of their departure. Whosoever takes them up all together, and secures them in any gaol, so so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home.

ANN BILDERBACK.

To be Sold by Public Sale,

On THURSDAY, the 4th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

A GOOD Stone HOUSE, situate in Germantown, fronting the main street, near the 7 mile-stone, adjoining lands of Peter Detiere, and opposite to John Leibert's. Also will be sold, at said Time and Place, a clock, tables, chairs, &c. with sundry other articles of household and kitchen furniture, late the property of Susanna Nice, deceased, when due attendance will be given at the premises, and terms of sale made known, by

WINNARD NICE, and CHRISTOPHER YEAKLE, jun. } Executors.

August 16, 1794. ‖

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on the 11th instant, from the subscriber, living in East-Bradford township, Chester county, an Irish Servant MAN, named JOHN COALE, a well set fellow, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, about 20 years of age, of a reddish complexion, and has dark hair; had on when he went away, a red jacket, the fore parts having white or yellow spots in it, the back parts of plain ticking, and the whole lined with flannel; also a half-worn wool hat, double soaled shoes, with strings in them, and a good shirt and trowsers; but it is likely he may change his cloaths. The said servant came into the country this season, in the ship Washington, and is supposed to have gone to Norris-Town canal, as he has a brother living there. Whoever takes up said servant, so that the owner may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

RICHARD JONES.

August 14, 1794. *

WAS left with the subscriber, the 31st of July last, by a certain Man (his name not being known) who had on a high crown'd hat, a blue coat, nankeen breeches, cotton hose, and a pair of half-boots, a Sorrel STALLION, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, and has some white in his forehead. This is to give said Man notice, or any person whom it may concern, to come and pay the expence of keeping him, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for the same, by the subscriber, at the sign of the Buck, in Germantown township, Philadelphia county, 7 miles and three-quarters from Philadelphia.

§ LEONARD HESSER.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN-AWAY, on the 4th day of this month, a certain JOHN EWING, a taylor by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 40 or 45 years of age, slender made, and dark complexion, hair and eyes; went off in a new riding waggon, painted yellow, and a span of dark grey horses, and took him my wife Sarah, who, through his persuasion, has eloped from my bed and board, and, without any just cause, has left me, with seven small children, and has left a good living to go with a villain to suffer. This is the second time he has taken away my wife; the first time, several years ago, they took a considerable sum of money from me, and on their pretended repentance and promised reformation, I forgave her, and have lived with, and used her well ever since; but, by the best information, proved by their present conduct, they have kept up a criminal correspondence ever since. How much of my money they have now got, I cannot tell, but as the plan has been premeditated, and she had every opportunity, I expect they have taken considerable. This is therefore to forewarn all mankind to be aware of said Ewing, as he has ruined several families before by the same conduct, and it is likely will turn her off, and ruin some other family. This is also to forewarn all persons against trusting the said Sarah on my account, as I am determined never to pay any debts of her contracting, nor receive or support her again. Any person taking up the said John Ewing, and bringing him back to this county, and delivering him up, that he may be brought to justice for his savage conduct, shall receive the above reward, paid by

* SAMUEL HUGGANS.

Salem county, New-Jersey, August 8, 1794.

N. B. It will much oblige the subscriber, if the Publishers of Newspapers on the continent will insert the above Advertisement for a few weeks.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Friday night, the first inst. from the subscriber, an apprentice lad, named William Cramston, between 17 and 18 years of age, about five feet seven inches high, slim made, pale complexion, with brown hair tied behind, by trade a sail-maker, and wore his working clothes when he went away, but what other clothes he took with him is not known. It is suspected he is secreted somewhere about this city. Whoever secures said apprentice, and gives notice to his master, living at No. 3, in Chancery Lane, Philadelphia, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOHN DURBOROW.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off.

August 7, 1794.

CAME to the Plantation of Joseph Warner, on the township line, a Red and White piea COW, with neither brand or ear-mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOSEPH BASKET.

Northern-Liberties, Philadelphia county, Aug. 13, 1794. *

To the Freemen, Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

BEING encouraged thereto, I hereby solicit your votes and interest at the next Election for Sheriff. Should I be so happy as to meet your approbation, and obtain your suffrages, the favour will be held in grateful remembrance, by your sincere well wisher, and

Humble Servant,

JOSEPH KER.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1794.

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

AS the present sheriff's time of office will expire at the ensuing election, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate for said office, and solicit your votes in my favour at the next general election, in doing which you will confer an obligation, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's assured friend, and humble servant.

May 2. JOS. COWPERTHWAIT.

To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THIS being the last year of the present sheriff's time in office, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate, and solicit your votes and interests in my favour, to place me on the return at the next general election, as his successor for said office, in doing which you will confer an obligation which will be gratefully remembered by

Your most obedient
And humble servant.

JOHN BAKER.

April 30, 1794.

THE Public are cautioned not to take an assignment on two NOTES of HAND, given by the subscriber to ARCHIBALD CURRY, for £.50 each, dated the 29th day of June, 1793; one payable on the first day of April next, and the other on the first day of April, 1796, without interest. The subscriber will refuse payment of said Notes, until said Curry shall give him sufficient security for the payment of a certain annual Dower, out of the Plantation the subscriber bought of said Curry.

JACOB VANFOSSEN.

Norriton, August 4, 1794. ‡

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the pasture of the subscriber, living in Pikeland township, Chester county, near the Yellow Springs, on the 6th day of August, 1794, a Black HORSE, 3 years old, 15 hands high, fresh shod, trots and paces, marked with a large star, a white spot on his back, a white ring round each of his fore legs, above the knee. Whoever will take up said horse and thief, so that the thief may be brought to justice, and the owner get his horse, shall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horse, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home.

¶ VALENTINE ORNER.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, situate in Ridley township, Delaware county, and state of Pennsylvania, 13 miles from the city of Philadelphia, 3 and a half from the borough of Chester, and 1 and a half from the tide, containing 51 acres and a half of land, about 40 of which are arable and meadow ground, the remainder is woodland, all of a good quality, divided into suitable enclosures, in tenantable order; several springs of water on the place, a stone dwelling house, 2 stories high, a good apple orchard, and other fruit trees; convenient to several mills and places of worship; bounded by lands of William Pennock, William Lane, and the great road leading to Chester. For terms of sale, please to enquire of said WM. PENNOCK, near the premises, or to LEWIS JANNEY, near Jenking-town, in Abington township, Montgomery county, 10 miles from Philadelphia. †

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 31 instant, an Apprentice LAD, named BENJAMIN WETHERBY, about 19 years of age, small of his age; had on and took with him, one brown coloured thick coat, one light camblet do. one striped nankeen jacket, one spotted jean do. one square-crown'd new hat, bound, one round-crown'd do. three shirts, one fine, two homespun, two pair of trowsers, one of cottonade, the other homespun, one pair of olive coloured velvet breeches with wooden buttons, one pair of shoes and buckles, and a pair of stockings. Whoever takes up said Apprentice, and brings him home again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM REEVE.

Back-Nuke, Cumberland county, state of New-Jersey, August 4, 1794.

N. B. It is supposed he is gone off with a man by the name of Lazarus Brittinham, a lusty fellow, well dressed. ‡

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of DAVID BRUNER, of the township and county of Montgomery, are notified to bring in their Accounts, Bonds, Notes, Book-debts, &c. to the subscribers, Assignees, on or before the 6th day of the Ninth Month next, to one or both of them, living in the said township and county, otherwise the Accounts will be closed; and such as are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make payment on or before said day, to the subscribers, to save further trouble.

GEORGE SMITH, and JOSEPH ROBERTS, } Assignees.

8th Month 6th, 1794. †

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold, by the Reverend JOHN DICKINS, Philadelphia; Mr. JOHN THELWELL, Wilmington; Mr. JAMES STERLING, Burlington; and Messrs. PARRETT & CATTLE, Salem, New-Jersey,

Truth Vindicated;

Or, a SCRIPTURAL ESSAY; wherein the vulgar and frivolous Cavils, commonly urged against the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, are briefly considered, in a LETTER TO A FRIEND.—By JOHN FFIRTH

To which is added: A remarkable CONVERSION of an INDIAN. The whole being neatly bound—Price 3*s*.

Ten Dollars Reward.

ON the second inst. the subscriber was robbed of a Silver Watch, and Five Dollars and an half in cash, on the Paxton road, near James Green's tavern, in East Caln township, Chester county, by a man who called himself Robert Anderson, and said he was a shoemaker by trade; a thick chunkey made man, about five feet eight or nine inches high, and between 28 and 30 years of age; he wore a green outside jacket, a white inside jacket, with a silver braid, corduroy breeches, white cotton stockings, and a half worn felt hat, with a ribband and buckle. Whoever secures the thief in any gaol, so as he be brought to justice, and the watch and money restored to the owner, shall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the watch only. The maker's name James Lawion, London, No. 76467.

CHARLES M'CLANNAN.

The reward will be paid by James Green, tavern keeper, at the sign of the Pennsylvania Arms, on the Paxton road, or by James Kincade, clock and watch-maker, near Green's tavern. *

The public are informed that the new work, proposed by Oliver Evans some time ago, is now ready for press.

IT contains a concise system of Mechanics and Hydraulics, suited to common capacities; the theories of which are applied to forming tables of the relative proportions of all the most approved constructions of mills, for mill-seats from 1 to 36 feet fall, on principles agreeing with practice; also the art of manufacturing flour according to the latest improvements.

The author has bestowed many years study, and 2 years intense labour, in completing this work, which has swelled to a size he did not at first contemplate. This and the necessity of many explanatory engravings, will render the expence too great for him to risque, without the aid of a subscription.

NEW TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1. The work will contain between 3 and 400 pages, octavo,—good paper and type, and not less than 20 elegant plates of engravings, and be delivered, neatly bound and lettered.

2. Price to subscibers two dollars (non-subscribers not less than two dollars and an half.) Those who subscribe to twelve copies shall be entitled to fourteen.

3. As the impression of the work will require a very heavy advance, those subscribers who may think themselves safe in paying half the price at subscribing, will materially forward the publication.

4. The subscribers names shall be prefixed to the Work. The original subscribers, unless to the contrary is signified, will be considered as continuing.

Subscriptions are received by the author, at No. 215, north Second-street Philadelphia, by the principal booksellers, and the flour inspectors of the southern ports.

CERTIFICATE.

We have so far perused the copy of a work, proposed to be published by Oliver Evans, entituled The YOUNG MILLWRIGHT and MILLER'S GUIDE, as to be satisfied that it will be useful and instructive in general, and to Millwrights and Millers in particular: And therefore we think it merits, and hope it will meet with encouragement from the public.

David Rittenhouse, Alexander Anderson,
R. Patterson, T. Matlack,
J. B. Bordley, T. Mown, Millwright,
George Clymer.

Persons who, through a wish to patronize this undertaking, shall be at the trouble of collecting subscriptions and transmitting them to the author before the 26th of December next, shall receive his thanks and be entitled to the usual allowance of one copy for every six subscriptions which they shall receive and answer for.

The prospects of the author do not warrant an expectation that the profits of the work will enable him to bear the expence of publishing his proposals generally: but he will feel himself obliged to any public-spirited printer who may give these proposals a place for a few times in his paper. July 23.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on First day, the 6th of this instant, an indented apprentice lad, named James Morris, a native of Bucks county, and came from there some years ago, with his grandfather, David Caldwell; he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, freckled complexion, light brown hair, which was commonly tied, talkative and impertinent, his cloaths uncertain, as he would be likely to change them at the above Caldwell's; 17 or 18 years of age—Any person apprehending the above apprentice, and confining him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges. JOSHUA PIERCEY, jun.

London-Britain township, Chester-county, 7th Mo. 17th 1794. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SEPTEMBER, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3347.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1794.

Philadelphia, Sept. 10.

On Tuesday, the 2d inst. the Governor, being introduced by a Committee to both Houses of the Legislature, assembled in the Senate Chamber, delivered the following

ADDRESS.

Gentlemem of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

A SOLEMN declaration of the President, has announced, that, in pursuance of combinations to defeat the execution of the laws, laying duties upon spirits distilled within the United States, and upon stills, "many persons, in the western parts of Pennsylvania, had, at length, been hardy enough to perpetrate acts, which he is advised amount to treason, being overt acts of levying war against the United States."—A communication to me has, likewise, expressed his determination "to take measures for calling forth the militia, in order to suppress those combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed." These occurrences have appeared, in my judgment, to be of a nature and tendency so interesting and momentous, as to claim, independent of every other consideration, an exercise of the executive authority, to convene the General Assembly, upon extraordinary occasions.

I am sensible, Gentlemen, of the great inconveniency which, at this season of the year, must attend your compliance with the summons that has been accordingly issued; but experience justifies an expectation, that you will consider every private sacrifice amply compensated, by the opportunity of contributing to restore public tranquility and order. Unless, indeed, that wholesome subordination to the laws, which confers on virtue its merited safety, which secures to industry its laudable acquisitions, and which shelters freedom from the blasts of licentiousness, can be introduced and preserved, we pursue, in vain, the avocations of domestic life, and boast, without pretext, of equal rights and civil liberty.

The impracticability of combining social order with the principles of a free Republic, so long the favourite assertion of interested statesmen, seemed already to have received a satisfactory refutation from the experiment, which our country had made. The friends of liberty, who had rejoiced in the accomplishment of our Revolution, beheld with still greater exultation, the peaceable and almost unanimous adoption of our Federal Constitution. The visible effects of this system, raised upon the firm basis of popular representation, and directed to the legitimate objects of Government, attracted the attention, and hitherto have excited, the admiration, or the envy of mankind. If, indeed, we examine, more particularly, the operations of the government, we shall find, that, elevating our federal character from a state of degradation, the American Union has been rendered respectable among the nations of the earth. While Europe is involved in all the horrors of war, and distracted by the embarrassment of her finances, we find our country preserved from a participation in the dreadful conflict; and its treasury exhibiting no claim to diminish the profits of genius or labour, but what is necessary to protect a distant and defenceless frontier from savage depredation—to pay an honest debt, the price of our National Independence, or to defray the unavoidable expences of Government, the price of our political establishment. In other countries, too, the disposition, the interest, and the prosperity of the government, may be distinguished from the disposition, the interest, and the prosperity of the people; but so long as the spirit of our social compact continues to operate; so long as the laws are enacted by the immediate authority, and maintained by the ready obedience of the citizens; that odious distinction cannot be generated here. With the prosperity of the American government, the prosperity of the American People must be coeval and commensurate. Thus, the reputation which our government has acquired abroad, the peace which it has preserved at home, and the moderation of its fiscal demands, are intimately and obviously allied to the morality, the industry, the affluence, and the happiness, which appear in all the circles of domestic life.

But a period has unfortunately arrived, which renders it indispensible to remark, that this scene, so honorable and so beneficial to our country, can only be perpetuated by the efficient means, which have produced it. The establishment of a free government, with a competent legislative power, and the certainty of submission to the laws when duly made, were the real sources of our prosperity:—Nothing more will be necessary to convert all our enjoyments into cares, than the dissemination of an unmerited contempt for the government, which the people have thus created: or the practice of an unconstitutional opposition to the laws, which they have thus authorised to be enacted. Such proceedings, indeed, are not less unreasonable in their nature, than pernicious in their consequences. It is unreasonable to oppose a measure which our Representatives have been empowered to adopt; it is unreasonable to risque the subversion of the government, merely to extort, what a change of our Representatives may procure: it is unreasonable to resist by the force of arms, what could not be prevented by the force of argument: and above all, it is unreasonable that the few should counteract the will of the many, or that a part of the community should undertake to prescribe to the whole.

I enquire not, Gentlemen, whether there was any original impolicy, or whether there is any oppressive operation in the laws, which the present occasion particularly contemplates; it is enough for my object to know, that they exist by an authority competent to make them; for, this knowledge (speaking as a Magistrate, or as a Freeman) is enough to convince me, that they ought to be obeyed. If an abstract opinion, controverting the policy of any legislative act; or if a partial inconvenience resulting from the operation of a general law, shall be deemed a sufficient vindication for disobedience, and hostile opposition to the government, on what foundation can we longer rest the national hopes of respect, tranquility and order? In a country so extensive, with interests so various, and with habits so diversified, can we expect from human wisdom, a system of legislation, that shall reconcile every difference, or gratify every prejudice? Or, is there any principle of discrimination, that will warrant a compliance with the local pretensions of one district, and justify the denial of a similar indulgence, to the local pretensions of any district in the Union? Enquiries of this kind must inevitably terminate in a conviction, that there is no alternative in a free country, but a submission to the laws, ordained by the regular exercise of Constitutional authority; or a subjection to the anarchy, produced invariably by a popular disregard of social obligation. Here, therefore, is the point for serious deliberation: for should the event be unpropitious to the laws, the glorious harvest of our Revolution will be wantonly laid waste; the foes of freedom and republicanism will acquire new energy from our disgrace; the present age will regard our conduct with contempt, and posterity will pronounce our names with detestation. To us, Gentlemen, in particular, this dreadful reflection must bring additional pain, should the calamity which it contemplates, be occasioned, or promoted by the fatal example of Pennsylvania.

That the Acts of Congress, commonly called the Excise laws, had created considerable discontent in various parts of the State; and that this discontent had been manifested, not only by a non-compliance with the laws, but by an irregular and violent conduct toward the officers, who were employed to execute them, have long been circumstances of public notoriety; and, at an early period of my administration, were mentioned as a proper subject for legislative animadversion. With a design to facilitate the measures of the Federal Government, I employed likewise repeated opportunities to inculcate the indispensible duty of obedience to the laws; and, from time to time, I received, with peculiar satisfaction, the strongest assurances, that, on the part of the State Officers, every reasonable exertion would be made to concilitate the minds of their fellow citizens, and to effectuate the acts of the Union. It is to be lamented, however, that the result of these efforts, has not corresponded with the expectation which I had formed. The spirit of lawless opposition seems to have acquired fresh vigour during a transient sleep; and being, at length, excited into action, it has recently violated the public peace, overthrowing in its career the barriers of personal safety, and the safeguards of private property.

From the information, which I have collected through various channels, and the result of which it is my duty, Gentlemen, to submit to your observation, it may be conjectured, that, at the period of perpetrating the late outrageous riots in the western parts of the state, the principal source of discontent, had been augmented by several collateral considerations. Under circumstances peculiarly inauspicious, therefore, the Marshal of the district seems to have entered the western counties, to serve certain judiciary process, by which a number of citizens, who had omitted to enter their stills, agreeably to the act of Congress, were summoned to appear at a District Court, to be holden in the city of Philadelphia. From the documents which I have had an opportunity of examining on the subject, it appears that this officer was allowed, without injury or molestation, to discharge his duty in the county of Fayette; that, proceeding for the same purpose into the county of Allegheney, he requested the company and assistance of Gen. Nevill, the Inspector of the Revenue; that while thus accompanied he suffered some insults, and encountered some opposition; that considerable bodies of armed men having at several times demanded the surrender of Gen. Nevill's commission and papers, attacked and ultimately destroyed his house and other valuable property; that these rioters (of whom a few were killed and many wounded,) having made the Marshal, together with other citizens, prisoners, released that officer in consideration of a promise, that he would not serve any more process on the western side of the Allegheney mountain, that, under a just apprehension of violence, Gen. Nevill, before his house was destroyed, applied to two of the Judges of the county of Allegheney, for the protection of his property, but the Judges, on the 17th day of July, the day on which his house was destroyed, declared that they could not, in the present circumstances of the country, afford the protection that was requested, though they offered to institute prosecutions against the offenders; and that Gen. Nevill, and the Marshal, menaced with further outrage by the rioters, had been under the necessity of repairing by a circuitous route to Philadelphia. To this out-line of the information, which was received immediately after the riots, the stoppage of the public mail, the expulsion of several friends to government from Pittsburgh, and the measures taken to establish a correspondence and concert among the rioters, must be regarded as circumstances of great aggravation and alarm.

As soon as the intelligence of these lawless proceedings had arrived, letters were addressed under my instructions to every Judge, Justice, Sheriff, Brigade-Inspector, and in short, to every public officer, residing in the western counties, expressing the regret and indignation, which the event had produced; and requiring an exertion of their influence and authority to suppress the tumults, and punish the offenders. The Attorney General of the State was, likewise, desired to investigate the circumstances of the riot, to ascertain the names of the rioters, and to institute the regular process of the law for bringing the leaders to justice. This Judiciary course of proceeding, the only one, which, at that period, appeared lawful to be pursued on my part, was recommended, likewise, by the success that had attended it upon former occasions. Riots have heretofore been committed in opposition to the laws of Pennsylvania, but the rioters have been invariably punished by our Courts of Justice. In opposition to the laws of the United States, in opposition to the very laws now opposed, and in the very counties supposed to be combined in the present opposition, riots have, likewise, formerly occurred: but, in every instance supported by legal proof (and several such instances are specified in the documents that accompanied my address to the Legislature on the 7th of December, 1792) the offenders have been indicted, convicted, and punished by the Tribunals of the state. To support the authority of the Union, by an exertion of the authority of the state, has ever, indeed, constituted a favourite object of my official attention; and I shall always be persuaded, that if the purposes of Justice can be attained, if obedience to the laws can be restored, and if the horrors of a civil war can be averted, by that auxiliary intervention, no idea of placing an individual state in too distinct, too important a point of view, or of interfering with the exercise of a concurrent Federal jurisdiction, can be sufficiently clear or cogent, to supersede such momentous considerations.

But it may be suggested, that the extent and violence of the late disturbances required a more energetic course, and would have justified an immediate interposition of the militia. For my part, Gentlemen, I confess, that in manifesting a zealous disposition to secure obedience to the constitutions and laws of our country, I shall ever prefer the instruments of conciliation to those of coercion, and never, but in the last resort, countenance a direliction of judiciary authority, for the exertion of military force. Before the President had determined to employ the militia on this occasion, the incompetency of the Judiciary Department of the Government of Pennsylvania, to vindicate the violated laws, had not been made sufficiently apparent. That the laws of the Union are the laws of the state, is a constitutional axiom that will never be controverted; but the mere circumstance, that the riots were committed in opposition to the laws of the Union, could neither enlarge nor alter the powers of the State Government; for, in executing the laws, or maintaining the authority of the Union, the officers of Pennsylvania can only employ the same means, by which the more peculiarly municipal laws and authority of the state, are executed and maintained. Under a solemn conviction, then, that the military power of the government ought not to be employed, until its judiciary authority, after a fair experiment, has proved incompetent to enforce obedience, or to punish infractions of the law, I conceived that nothing more was due to good faith and justice, than an assurance that the measures which were taken would have been precisely the same, had the riot been unconnected with the system of Federal policy. If the riot had been unconnected with the system of Federal policy, the vindication of our laws, upon the arrival of the first intelligence, would have been left to the ordinary course of justice; and only in the last resort, at the requisition, and as an auxiliary of the civil authority, would the military force of the state be called forth.

For, it is of some importance, Gentlemen, to recollect that, at this time, NO positive law of the state exists, by which the exigency that will justify an appeal from the political to the physical strength our country, is defined; or, by which the evidence, to prove the existence of that exigency, is regulated and prescribed. It is true, that, in seasons of tumult and insurrection, when the civil authority has declared itself incompetent to the discharge of its functions, a duty may be presumed to result from the nature and constitution of the Executive office, to aid the execution of the laws, by every other legitimate means. But in the performance of a discretionary trust, so charged with official responsibility, as it affects the magistrate, and so exposed to patriotic jealousy, as it affects the citizens, every construction of the circumstances that occur, should, in my judgment, be the effect of serious deliberation; and every step that is taken, in a military course, should be directed and circumscribed by the necessity, which impels it. Besides, therefore, the recollection, that in similar extremities the Judiciary Department of our government had maintained its authority, by punishing the violators of the public peace; and besides the defect, originally, of satisfactory proof to evince, that on this occasion its authority had failed, there were considerations of policy, that added a powerful influence to recommend the lenient course which, as an Executive Magistrate, I had determined to pursue.

In a free country, it must be expedient to convince the Citizens of the necessity, that shall at any time induce the government to employ the co-ercive authority, with which it is invested. To convince them that it is necessary to call forth the military power, for the purpose of executing the laws, it must be shewn, that the judicial power has in vain attempted to punish those who violate them. The citizens of Pennsylvania (however a part of them may, for a while, be deluded) are the friends of law and order: but when the inhabitants of one district shall be required to take arms against the inhabitants of another, their general character did not authorise me to expect a passive obedience to the mandates of Government. I believed, that as Freemen they would enquire into the cause and nature of the service proposed to them; and, I believed, their alacrity in performing, as well as in accepting it, would essentially depend on their opinion of its justice and necessity. Hence, therefore, my solicitude to ascertain, in the clearest manner, whether the judiciary authority had been tried in vain: for under an assurance, that every other reasonable expedient had been previously resorted to, I was confident that the public opinion would sanction the most vigorous exertion of the whole force, which the constitution and laws of the state entrust to me; and that every good citizen would willingly lend his aid, to strengthen and promote the measures, that were thus unavoidably employed, for restoring the authority of the laws.

Upon great political emergencies, the effect, likewise, of every measure, should be deliberately weighed. Anticipating the probable consequences of an awful appeal to arms, I could not avoid impressions, which are of a nature too painful, and too delicate, for public recapitulation; but which will readily occur to every reflecting mind.

From the situation that has been represented, I was relieved, however, Gentlemen, by the conduct which the Federal Government has determined to adopt upon the occasion; and by which, it is obvious, that my interference, in a separate and unconnected manner, to embody any part of the militia, would be rendered uselessly expensive to the State, unnecessarily burthensome to the Citizens, and might be eventually introductory of embarrassment and confusion, instead of system and co-operation. The complicated nature of the outrages, which were committed upon the public peace, gave, indeed, a jurisdiction to both Governments; but in the judiciary as well as in the military Department, it would, perhaps, be expedient, that the subject should be left entirely to the management either of the State, or of the General Government: for, the very important difference, which is supposed to exist in the nature and consequences of the offences, when contemplated by the laws of the United States, and when contemplated by the laws of Pennsylvania, must otherwise destroy that uniformity in the definition of crimes, and the apportionment of punishments, which has always been deemed essential to a due administration of justice.

You will perceive, Gentlemen, from the documents which I have directed to be laid before you, that, treading in the regular path designated by an act of Congress, the President has received a notification from an Associate Judge, stating according to the Act, "that in the Counties of Washington and Allegheney, in Pennsylvania, laws of the United States are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshal of the District." The legal operation of this Certificate, having authorised the President to call forth the Militia of this, and of any other State, to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed, a requisition for that purpose has been accordingly issued, and copies of it will be communicated for your information.

leaving it, therefore, as I ought, implicitly to the judgment of the President, to chuse, on such evidence, as he approved, the measures for carrying the laws of the Union into effect; and feeling, as I ought, the influence of my Federal obligations, I did not hesitate to give a full and unequivocal assurance, that whatever requisition he might make, whatever duty he might impose, in pursuance of his constitutional and legal powers, would, on my part, be promptly undertaken, and faithfully discharged. Actuated equally by the regard due to my immediate trust, and my desire to co-operate with the plans of the General Government, I have, likewise, published a Proclamation, declaring (as far as I can declare them) the sentiments of the Government; announcing a determination to punish the offenders; and exhorting the Citizens at large to pursue a peaceable and patriotic conduct:—I have engaged two respectable Citizens to act as Commissioners, for addressing those who have embarked in the present combination, upon the lawless nature, and ruinous tendency of their proceeding; and for inculcating the necessity of an immediate return to the duty which they owe to their country: And I have convened the Legislature, in order that those defects in the existing laws of the State, which obstruct or retard the use of the proper instruments for maintaining the dignity of the Government, or for complying with the requisitions of the President, may be amended; and that the ultimate means of subduing the spirit of insurrection, and of restoring tranquility and order, may be prescribed (consistingly with the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania) by your wisdom and authority,

Having thus, Gentlemen, laid before you the circumstances that have attended the very serious event, which has occasioned your present meeting, it cannot, I presume, be necessary to offer any further arguments, to engage you in the indispensible task of providing, with a prompt, firm, and patriotic policy, for the maintenance of an issue, in which the laws and existence of our government are critically involved. You will perceive, from the papers which the Secretary is directed to deliver, that every conciliatory effort has been made, as well by the general government, as by the State, to convince the deluded insurgents of their error, to reconcile them to their duty, and to re-establish the violated authority of the laws: You will be satisfied, from the present state of our information, that the judiciary authority of the government is no longer competent to enforce obedience to the acts of Congress, or to punish the outrageous offences, which have been committed in the course of an opposition to them—and you will feel, under the most sacred obligations of duty, under the strongest incentives of interest, the force of the resulting alternative, which now presents to our choice a dire liction of our official trust, or the most vigorous exertion of our constitutional powers.

But, not only as guardians of the public welfare, and of the equal rights of our constituents;---let me likewise call upon you, Gentlemen---let me solemnly call upon our fellow citizens of every description,—as individuals, bearing testimony against a lawless proceeding, to exercise all the influence of reason and example, in counteracting the fatal effects of a spirit, so hostile to the public order of Society, and to the private happiness of man. There is no member of the community so elevated by opulence, or so depressed by poverty—so weak, or so feeble, in the condition of his mind or body,—but must feel his dependence upon the benignity of the laws: For a general submission to the law is the certain, though the only medium (as I have already intimated) by which the public is enabled to extend security to property, and encouragement to industry; by which it arms the feeble against outrage, and shelters the unfortunate from want. To violate this palladium, upon any pretext, is to set an example for violating it upon every pretext: and to permit it, in the first instance, with impunity, is, in effect, to invigorate every subsequent attack. The duty of the government being thus intimately combined with the interests of the people, I anxiously hope, that the ready and effectual aid, which the public measures will receive, at this crisis, from the zeal and spirit of a militia, composed of enlightened and patriotic freemen will leave the enemies of Liberty hereafter without a pretext, for asserting that a standing army is necessary to maintain the authority of the laws.

It is incumbent upon me, however, Gentlemen, to renew, at this period, the representations which I repeatedly made, during the last Session, relative to the radical imperfections of the existing system for organizing and regulating the militia of the State. Such embarrassments, indeed, daily occur, that the candor, which ought to prevail in my Legislative communications, and the attention that is due to my executive character, impel me to declare, that, without some essential alterations and amendments in the law, I cannot be responsible for a punctual compliance with the requisitions of the President, or a seasonable exertion of the military force, in aid of the civil authority. The insufficiency of the penalties to induce a performance of militia duties; the inadequate means for recovering those penalties; the want of a fund to defray contingent expences; the inconsiderable compensation of some of the officers, compared with their duties; the ineffectual regulations for compelling individuals to procure arms and equipments; and the want of a public arsenal, with a competent supply of arms and ammunition; are among the obvious defects, which claim immediate consideration. Some of the general arrangements have likewise been found inconvenient in practice; and many parts of the law are so ambiguous, as to produce different constructions, in different counties of the state. Permit me, at the same time, to suggest, that general provisions ought to be made for ascertaining the occasions, on which the military may be employed in support of the civil authority of the state; and for regulating, more efficiently than at present, the mode of complying with the requisitions of the President. The latter provision, indeed, deserves immediate attention; as a requisition has been made (a copy of which, and of the proceedings in relation to it, you will have an opportunity of perusing) for a draft of 10,768 of the militia of this state, as our quota of the detachment of 80,000 men directed to be organized, and held in readiness to march at a moment's warning, in pursuance of a late act of Congress. Whatever may be the issue of the existing circumstances of our country, which furnish an immediate occasion for these military preparations, the endeavour to improve, and perfect our militia system, ought not to be relinquished or relaxed. The rapid augmentation of the population, opulence, and importance of the union, must, in the usual course of sublunary events, expose us to those external dangers and internal agitations, which are inseparable from the human character and condition. It becomes, therefore, our highest duty to be, at all times, prepared to repel hostilities against the nation, and to preserve subordination to the laws; and this can only be effected, with safety to our Freedom and Independence, by a well regulated militia, who shall add, to a sense of their rights, a knowledge of the means to assert them,

Since the transactions to which your attention has hitherto been directed have imposed the necessity of an immediate call of the Legislature, it is some consolation, Gentlemen, that I shall now enjoy the benefit of your advice and authority upon another subject, which has, likewise, been the source of some embarrassment. In compliance with directions of the several acts relative to the establishment of a town at Presqu'-Isle, I appointed Commissioners for making the surveys, and formed, upon the principles which the law prescribes, a detachment from the state troops, to protect those Commissioners in the execution of their trust. When, however, they had proceeded a considerable distance in their course to Presqu'-Isle, accounts from a variety of quarters concurred in raising a serious apprehension, that the projected settlement would be hostilely opposed by the Six Nations, and other ill-disposed persons, in the neighbourhood of our Northern Frontier. It became necessary, therefore, for the purpose of repelling the threatened invasion of our territory, as well as for preventing a disappointment of the Legislative intentions, to reinforce the detachment, which accompanied the Commissioners; and orders were accordingly issued to draft a thousand militia from the Western Brigades, for that particular service. But, when these orders were communicated to the President (the law, and every other step taken to execute it, having in like manner been previously communicated) he declared "an opinion, formed upon mature reflection, that it was advisable to suspend, for the present, the establishment of Presqu'-Isle." The reasons that have been mentioned as the ground of this opinion, appear in the correspondence, which will be laid before you: and you will there, likewise, perceive, that under the uniform influence of an official disposition to promote the views of the general government, of an earnest desire to cultivate every possible means of peace, and of a personal confidence in the judgment and patriotism of the President, a prompt compliance, on my part, followed the communication of his opinion and request.

(For the remainder see the fourth page.)

From London Papers brought by the English Mail, from Halifax, by the sloop of war Lynx.

MADRID, June 16.

THE news from the frontiers is most alarming; and our fears are aggravated by the general distrust and want of co-operation, both in our armies, and among the members of the cabinet.

Our losses on the first of June are attributed to the misconduct of M. de Solano, who commanded one of the divisions of our troops, and the cowardice of our militia, who were panic struck by the first sight of the French.

Our Generals affirm, that Collioure would not have been lost, if our gun-boats had had the courage to come near enough to impede the operations of the besiegers, and if Admiral Gravina's squadron had not been thirty-six hours too late.

Notwithstanding these disasters, our troops, we are told, have not lost their confidence in M. de la Union. We are even assured that he has taken two batteries, erected by the French before Bellegarde, and that he has opened the communication between Bellegarde and the army. We dread, however, that the French, in their usual manner, will soon return to the charge with great reinforcements; that we shall not be able to check their progress; and that they will enter Catalonia, the passes to which are difficult, but weakly guarded.

To add to all this, the French have penetrated into Navatre, with 14000 men, and taken possession of a post, which we thought impregnable. The Court endeavours to conceal this, but we know the French have made a road for their artillery over the mountains, and believe the report of the invasion to be true. The militia, the only troops to oppose them, are very ill officered, and not much animated by religious zeal.

As we must ascribe none of our misfortunes to Ministers, we say they are all the consequences of treasons and conspiracies.

The Court has removed from their offices, and banished four Counsellors of Castile. A clerk in the office for foreign affairs, suspected of corresponding with M. D'Aranda, has suffered the same punishment.

The friends of Ministers say, that grand discoveries have been made from M. de Aranda's papers, and that he is to be taken into custody at St. Jean, the place of his exile.—In Spain, as in other countries, whatever the Court pleases may be discovered in the papers of a man whom the Court is pleased to prosecute; and M. D'Aranda will probably be tried and condemned to die by a tribunal of the Minister's own appointing.

We are fully convinced of our own inability, either to repel a foreign enemy, or suppress internal discontents; but fortunately the progress of the allies in Flanders will soon restore a government in France, upon which, in all cases, we can rely for support.

LONDON, July 4.

The unauthenticated rumours, which are now circulated, can hardly be numbered; and they are as opposite in their natures, as the interests of the Bulls and Bears at the Stock Exchange, where, we suspect, the most of them had their origin.

On the one hand, it is said, that a gentleman arrived in town from the continent yesterday, with intelligence that the Earl of Moira, in attempting to join Gen. Clairfayt, had been so completely surrounded by the enemy, that there was no possibility of retreat, and that his whole army was cut off.—That the tale of disaster may be complete, another report states that a misfortune of nearly a similar nature has befallen the army under his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

On the other hand, it is asserted that the Earl of Moira, the Duke of York, and General Clairfayt, have formed a junction, and also a line of communication with the Prince of Cobourg and Prince of Orange, so that the Combined army is now 100,000 men strong. Brussels will be preserved, though the government has many days since evacuated that place; and we may likewise entertain a hope that Tournay will also be tenable, as well as Ghent and Ostend.

The following is copied from a daily paper, in which it is given as intelligence received in town this morning:

"Gen. Steward began to embark the troops on Tuesday morning last, and before night the town was completely evacuated, not a single man belonging to the troops being left behind. The ships in the harbour were all brought away, an old Indiaman and a prison-ship excepted, which, by the wind blowing strong into the harbour, could not be got out, and were therefore set on fire. The gates of the town being set open by the inhabitants, the French were seen from the shipping to enter the town, to the number of about 5000. I am sorry to add, that a few horses were under the disagreeable necessity of being left behind at Nieuport.—The fleet sailed for Flushing.—I am happy to add, that Lord Moira has effected a junction with General Clairfayt.

Accounts were received in town of a very disagreeable nature from Madrid, by the mail from Corunna. The spirit of Jacobinism has made such progress in that Priest-ridden country, that most alarming sypmtoms of insurrection have manifested themselves in that capital; and, what is more serious, the Swiss Guards have explicitly declared that they are Republicans in principle, and will not fight against the people, in their efforts to shake off the intolerable yoke under which they groan. This intelligence was very generally reported yesterday, and seemed to gain credit from the respectable names to which it was assigned. If we may be allowed to draw conclusions from a letter received a fortnight ago, to a friend, an open and general insurrection is most likely to happen.—"You cannot imagine," said this letter, "to what a height the spirit of discontent has risen in this metropolis. All the vigilance, the espionage, and the menaces of government, are not sufficient to stifle the murmurs of the people; and among the very first rank are to be found open and avowed advocates for liberty. You will think it strange, but I assure you it is true, that the measures which your ministers have, with so much ease, carried into execution, to stop the progress of Jacobinical doctrines, the Spanish Court dare not imitate: they dare not arrest the men whom they know to be busy in proselitizing the multitude; for in case of a shock, they have no dependence on any part of the military force."

Such was the letter written by a gentleman of character now in Madrid; and it is not at all wonderful, that in a kingdom where society is composed but of two classes, of rich and poor, without any intermediate order, the voice of the poor, when once raised, should be tremendous. Where a country is made up but of castles and cottages, the government has but little security for maintenance of it powers, since the tenants of the latter can have no fears for property to lose, and must, from the natural impulse of poverty, be easily excited to strike, to better their condition. Perhaps Great Britain is the only country in Europe, where the principles of Jacobinism are not likely to inflame the multitude, as it is the only country where a great mass of the people are interested in the preservation of order.

The Ellice, Captain Harvey, is arrived at Portsmouth from New-York, with letters dated the 29th and 30th May, and 1st June. These letters speak in very diffident terms of the power of government to restrain the impetuosity of the people. The accounts daily received of the measures of Lord Dorchester and Governor Simcoe, in supplying the American tribes with military stores, and instigating them to hostilities against the United States, have so exasperated the minds of the people, that it is even doubtful whether the grand policy of the government will be able to restrain them, until the event of Mr. Jay's mission shall be known.

That Mr. Jay has been politely received by our ministers is certain, and we hope that the differences between the two countries will be amicably settled; but we are sorry to say that the mail, which is to be dispatched this day to New-York, will not carry out any satisfactory accounts of the progress already made towards an accommodation. Our ministers have been so occupied in converting Whigs to Toryism, that they have not had time to do more than to give Mr. Jay a pompous dinner.

Before the evacuation of Ostend, a number of vessels, both British and prizes, were burnt, for want of seamen to work them out. The underwriters are pledged to the amount of 50,000l. the fate of which, by this evacuation, they do not know. Several vessels were got out, but it is still doubtful what is become of them.

The people of the Austrian Netherlands, we are told, although capable of raising 80,000 men for their own defence, have *ungratefully refused* to assist the Emperor with men or money; and will now be left as a punishment to the miseries of French fraternization. No greater calamity can befal any country than French, Russian, Prussian, or any fraternization, that is to be effected by force; but let us think what must have been the people's detestation of the Austrian government, which they have not thought worth defending even against such a calamity?

All the defeats of the Piedmontese and the Spaniards are ascribed to treachery; and in Turin, Naples, Rome, Madrid, Vienna, London, the cry of plots and conspiracies is as common as in Paris.

Philadelphia Sept. 10, 1794.

*** *The Members of the* FIRST CITY TROOP *are desired to meet, at the* City Tavern, THIS AFTERNOON, *at three o'clock.*

WAS committed to my custody on the 18th day of August, 1794, a certain Negro MAN, who says his name is GEORGE, but says he is free, and was born of free parents, in Lancaster county, old Virginia; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, much marked with the small pox, and is about 24 years of age. His master, if he has any, is requested to come and take him away, otherwise he will be sold in three weeks from this date, for his expences, by JOHN BURG Jailer.

Lancaster Jail, September 5, 1794

PAPER-MILL.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on Thursday, the 11th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, a valuable Plantation, situate in the township of Moreland, in the county of Montgomery, about 15 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 20 acres, or thereabouts, in a highly improved state, about 6 acres of meadow, a small orchard in good thriving condition, together with a variety of fruit trees, the remainder arable land; there are on the premises, an excellent Paper Mill on the Pennepack creek 95 by 30 feet, in complete order for working two vats, with large airy drying lofts; the materials of the mill are of the best kind, and the construction and improvement of the machinery are acknowledged to be equal, if not superior, to any on the continent; contiguous thereto is a large commodious mansion house, of 60 feet in front by 21 feet deep, two stories high, three rooms on a floor, with a cellar under 2 thirds of the whole, with an adjoining building of about 18 feet square, one story high, which makes the ground floor consist of 4 large rooms; there are also two stone houses, 2 stories high, with cellars under them, for the accommodation of workmen employed at the mill; likewise, a stone barn, stabling, waggon-house, spring-house, &c with a choice spring.

Most of the buildings are entirely new, well finished, and in good order; bounded by lands of Stephen Yerkes, and others: taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Richard Trueman, and George Longstreth, heir of Huson Longstreth.

NATHAN PAWLING, Sheriff.

N. B. The above mentioned estate will be sold subject to the payment of £500, on or before the 27th of March, 1795.

September 1, 1794.

Norristown, September 5, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Henry Boyer, Innholder, in Providence township, a valuable Tract of Land, containing about 144 acres, be the same more or less, situate in the said township of Providence, in the county of Montgomery; bounded by land of Peter Muhlenberg, Esq; and others: taken in execution, and to be sold as the estate of Andrew Miller, deceased, by

* NATHAN PAWLING, Sheriff.

Norristown, September 5, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, a valuable Plantation, situate in Whitemarsh township, in the county of Montgomery, a two story stone dwelling-house, a stone barn, and other out-houses, with a sufficient quantity of woodland, about 10 acres of good meadow, and more may be made, a good bearing orchard of various kinds of fruit; bounded by lands of John Wilson, John Jarrett, James White, Henry Sheets, and Joseph Lukens, containing, in the whole, about 126 acres, be the same more or less: taken in execution, and to be sold as the estate of Acquila Tool, by

* NATHAN PAWLING, Sheriff.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Charlestown township, Chester county, on the 21st of August last, a light Chestnut Sorrel HORSE, with a star in his forehead, about 15 hands and a half high, trots and paces, supposed to be about 6 or 7 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JACOB SHOCALTER.

September 3 1794.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.

On Sunday arrived at Marblehead, a small schooner, in twelve days from Halifax. The Steward of the Pigou, who came in this vessel, informs, that the day before they sailed from Halifax, a sloop of war arrived with the July packet from England. He endeavoured to procure some of the late papers to bring them to Boston, but could not; however, from attentive perusal, he is enabled to say, they contain a *Commercial Treaty* between Great Britain and the United States, and signed by Mr. Jay, on the American part.—That among the articles of the treaty, one provides for the restitution of all property captured from the Americans, by British subjects during the present war, the circumstances of capture and ratio allowance, to be considered and determined by six commissioners, three to be chosen on the part of the United States, and three on the part of Great Britain—Another article mentions, that all American citizens, wheresoever unlawfully detained by his Britannic majesty's subjects, shall be restored, and it is expressly declared, that the release of American prisoners in Algiers shall be procured. And further, in the boundary lines between the United States and the British dominions, those fixed by the treaty of peace should be faithfully observed on their part.

A sloop of war was to be dispatched immediately to the British Minister at New-York with these advices—Probably to be by him communicated to the American government.

The vessel that brought the above gentleman from Halifax, was chartered for the purpose of carrying Capt. Lewis there—his attendance being necessary, from the probability of the release of his ship no evidence of consequence having appeared against her.

PROVIDENCE, August 30.

Thursday last Capt. Coates arrived here in 36 days from Jamaica. On his passage, he took from the Dolphin's Head (a dangerous reef off Cuba) the crew of the ship Sophia, Captain Coldstream, from Jamaica, bound for London, 16 in number—also a lady, Mrs. Reaves, of London, who was a passenger. The Sophia had been wrecked about 24 hours when he first saw her, vessel and cargoe lost. On the 8th inst. he put the Captain, lady, and 6 others, on board the ship Emerald, bound for London—off the Havannah, 4 more of the Sophia's crew took her long boat, and went ashore—the remaining 5 were brought in here.—A tribute of praise is due to Capt. Coates, for the exertions he made to save these distressed people: he spent 5 days in getting them on board, and the weather being bad, his sails were split to pieces in effecting it.

The Captain of the Emerald informed Captain Coates, that he had seen an American schooner on the Colleradoes, but could not afford her any assistance.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6.

By various communications from London, by the July mail, we learn that Mr. Jay had succeeded in accommodating all differences with the court of Great Britain, and that a durable peace will be secured to the United States.

By the latest accounts we are informed, that the French forces are victorious in every quarter against the combined armies.

Ypres, Ghent, Ostend, Sluys, Brussels and Valenciennes, are in possession of the French. The harbour of Ostend is entirely destroyed; the French having filled up the narrow channel with stones.--The combined forces, 'tis said, are endeavouring to rendezvous their forces, and make a stand at Antwerp.

Spain, Prussia, Austria, and Holland are sick of war: England is like to be left to fight the battle alone: The Pride and power of that nation will not permit them to make overtures to France for peace. Lord Howe was to be ready for sea with 30 sail of the line by the 13th of July; 'tis said also, that the French are resolved to risk another engagement with him. The greatest exertions were making in fitting out both fleets.

We have the pleasure to announce, that the embassy of Judge Jay is compleated, and ample restitution for all the illegal captures which have been made on our shipping, &c. will be paid.

We understand that letters and papers to the 8th came by the Packet, but they will doubtless be kept aloof from our hands, since it is confidently said, they contain details which would stretch the aristocratic phiz still longer, and too much gratify the sons of freedom. It is said they state, that the remains of the combined armies had abandoned Brussels, and had retreated to Antwerp, and that the patriots were in full chase of them! that the duke of York was a prisoner; that all the Prussian troops were called home.--That Ostend port was filled with stones; that Valenciennes was evacuated; that Howe was to sail with 30 sail about July 13, whom the French fleet were preparing to meet; in short, that all the combination were DISAFFECTED---overtures for PEACE were wished for--but, oh PRIDE, thou destroyer of thousands, thou wilt not suffer the hitherto haughty and overbearing yet to bend their necks! Whether these things be so, or not, will doubtless be known by our next, as the ship Ohio is momently expected from London, which she was to leave about July 15.

Philadelphia, September 10.

The ship Concord, from Amsterdam, was bound in ballast for the Baltic, but on the point of sailing, her voyage was altered to this port, in consequence of private accounts just received by the concerned from London.

We are informed that there is a letter in town, from a gentleman in Canada, informing that the advance of the American army, on its march to Miami, had encountered and defeated a party of Indians, and took forty prisoners; that upon the approach of the army to the Fort lately erected by a detachment of British soldiers, the garrison retired without opposition, leaving four pieces of cannon, and that it was destroyed by the orders of General Wayne. Not having obtained obtained sight of the letter, we are unable to state particulars. [Am. D. A.]

From the General Advertiser of Sept. 9.

WESTERN DISTURBANCES.

Dispatches were yesterday received from the commissioners sent by the federal and state governments to offer terms to the insurgents in the western counties of this state. The information these contain are not so favourable as was anticipated from the disposition expressed by the committee of conference. It appears, that the propositions made by the commissioners were laid before the committee of safety, consisting of sixty members, of which the committee of conference were a part. They were taken into consideration by the grand committee, 57 members being present; on the 28th ult. Mr. Gallatin addressed them in a speech of two hours long, in which he treated the subject in a very masterly manner, recommending obedience to the law, and recourse to the constitutional means of obtaining a repeal of it. He was followed by Mr. Bradford, who, in a violent and inflammatory harangue of considerable length, endeavoured to make a contrary impression; he contended, that resistance to the oppression of an odious excise was not only a duty, but that in the then situation of the western country it was practicable to render that opposition effectual; that the only article wanted to insure an happy issue to their efforts was fire arms, that they wanted neither numbers nor courage, and that the militia sent against them would furnish arms. It was resolved, on the question of approving or disapproving of the propositions of government, that the votes should not be given *viva voce*, but by ballot, lest fear should influence.

Upon counting the votes thirty-four were found in favour of the terms offered by government and twenty-three against.

Some four or five members afterwards declared they had voted contrary to their sentiments, having mistaken the question. The committee, however, were unwilling that their sense of the terms offered by government, should be considered as binding on the people, and having appointed a committee of nine, further to confer with the commissioners from government, it was determined, that those terms should be finally referred to the people at large, and to collect their sense, each inhabitant entitled to a vote is, on the 11th inst. to give it in the manner according to which elections are conducted, either *pro* or *con* the propositions. In the county of Washington, the inhabitants are to vote in townships, and in that of Allegheney, in election districts. The return of votes is to be made on the 16th inst. to the town of Union, in the county of Fayette. It should be added, that the committee of nine, after a conference with the commissioners from government, individually signed their acquiescence in the term they offered, and promised to use their influence to cause them to be accepted.

We hold the foregoing statement from very good authority, and can vouch for the accuracy of the material parts of it. Thus it appears, that the unfortunate business in that quarter is not so near a close as there was reason, a few days since, to expect. It is hoped, government, placing a reliance on the good sense of the people, will grant the delay asked, to the middle of the month, and no doubt that good sense will defeat the designs of the factious. The voting will occasion a warm contest, and as the question will be war or not war, it would not be surprising if it led to acts of violence between the different parties. Should the sense of the counties, after this solemn trial, be in favour of violent opposition to the laws, no citizen who values the blessings that flow from government will refuse his most active aid in suppressing so dangerous and despotic an attempt of a minority to rule, and we shall at a blow crush the hydra of anarchy, and by a decisive line of conduct in this first instance, destroy the germe of any future conspiracy against the constitution and laws.

Messrs. Hall and Sellers,

For the information of the citizens of Northampton, Bucks, Chester and Montgomery counties, you are requested to publish the following, and thereby oblige MANY.

Bucks County, August 29th.

WHEREAS, it was judged expedient, by a respectable meeting of the citizens of Montgomery County, that the counties of Chester, Montgomery, Bucks and Northampton, having some common concerns in the ensuing general election, should compare notes on the subject, and for that purpose hold a conference, by their deputies, at the house of George Weaver, in Montgomery Township and County, on the 19th day of Sept. next.

WHEREFORE, a Committee of correspondence in this county, constituted in the most regular manner, for purposes of this nature, having received this proposition through the public prints, readily acceded thereto. By public notice in several news papers, as well as by written advertisements, they invited their fellow citizens to meet in their several townships, on the 25th inst. to chuse persons to represent them in a county meeting, to be held this day, for the purpose of chusing five persons to represent this county, at the proposed conference, agreeably to the plan suggested, and the example set by the good people of Montgomery.

Accordingly, deputies from Bristol Borough, and seventeen townships, met this day at the house of William Bennet, Inn-holder, in Buckingham township. After verifying their powers in the most satisfactory manner, they proceeded to chuse, and did accordingly chuse, John Barclay, William Deane, William Rodman, and James Bryan, Esquires, with Mr. Jacob Clemens, to represent this county at said conference. And the said John Barclay, William Deane, William Rodman, James Bryan and Jacob Clemens, were empowered and directed to confer and endeavour to agree with such delegates as shall appear in behalf of the other counties concerned, respecting the candidate proper to be run by their constituents, as well for representatives in Congress, as for state Senators.

Published by order of the Meeting.

DAVID EVANS, Chairman.
SILAS HOUGH, Secretary.

*** The Electors of Chester and Delaware counties are requested to meet at the house of Charles Dilworth, at Dilworth's town, on Monday, the 15th inst. at 12 o'clock, to confer respecting a Representative in Congress for said District.

September 3, 1794.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at the late Dwelling House of LEONARD STONEBURNER, deceased, in Germantown township, Philadelphia county,

THE following PROPERTY, of the estate late of the deceased—Horses waggons and gears, carts, ploughs, harrows, and other farming utensils, a family waggon, almost new, with harness compleat, a good sleigh, wheat rye, and oats in the sheaf, and hay by the ton; also a great variety of household and kitchen furniture, of almost every description. The sale to begin at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, when due attendance will be given, and the conditions of sale be made known, by

SARAH PARIS,
HESTER WOODROW,
ANN STONEBURNER, } Administratrixes,

and WILLIAM RUSH, Administrator.

WHEREAS Malew, the wife of the subscriber, being unhappily deranged in her reasonable faculties, has wasted and made away with my property, and continues so to do, and is otherwise disorderly; these are therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting, or having any dealings whatsoever with her on my account, as I do not intend to pay any debts of her contracting, after the date hereof.

JOHN WALKER.

Brandywine township, Chester county, September 2, 1794 ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD ROBERTS, deceased, late of the township of Rockhill, in Bucks county, are requested to make payment without loss of time; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to call for payment on Mathew Fitzwater, of Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county, or Elizabeth Tyson, of Rockhill township, Bucks county.

MATHEW FITZWATER, Executor.
ELIZABETH TYSON, Executrix.

September 6, 1794. *

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN HALLOWELL, late of Abington township, in Montgomery county, miller, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and those who have any just demands against said estate, are desired to produce the same for settlement, to

MARTHA HALLOWELL, Administratrix.
WM. HALLOWELL, and
JOHN THOMPSON, } Administrators.

Abington, 9th Mo. 3, 1794. *

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLIAM M'CAMMANT, late of Norriton township, and county of Montgomery, deceased, are hereby notified to bring in their accounts, duly attested, on or before the 15th day of October next; and those who are indebted to the said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, or they will be proceeded against according to law.

EZEKIEL RHOADS, Administrator.

September 5, 1794. *

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, on the 18th ult. a Black COW, with a white belly, and a white streak on one of her hind legs. The owner, on applying to ISAAC ROYAL, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again.

HENRY WESTER.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1794. *

JUST PUBLISHED,

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, Market street, Philadelphia,

AN Impartial History of the French Revolution, from its commencement to the death of the queen, and the execution of the Gironde party. Price 2 dollars.

Plowden's History of the British Empire, from May 1792, to December 1793 a very interesting work, unveiling the real causes of the present destructive war between England and France. Price a dollar and a quarter.

Charlotte, a Tale of Truth. A truly pathetic and interesting novel, by Mrs. Rowson, of the new theatre, Philadelphia. Price five eighths of a dollar.

History of Algiers, with a map of Barbary. A quarter dollar.

Carey's Account of the Yellow Fever; in blue paper. Half a dollar.

Ladies compleat Pocket Library, second edition: containing, Hannah More's essays—Gregory's legacy—Lambert's advice—Pennington's advice—Swift's letter to a married lady—and More's fables. Price 87 and a half cents.

War Atlas; containing, maps of the United Provinces, Netherlands, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and West-Indies. Two dollars.

Catechism of Man—shewing from sound principles, and established facts, the rights and duties of every rational being. Price 18 and a half cents.

Journey to Jerusalem, 20 cents.
Academy of Compliments, 20 cents.
Seven Champions of Christendom, 20 cents.
Destruction of Troy, 20 cents.
Peyton's Grammar, to teach Frenchmen the English pronunciation, 50 cents.

Said CAREY has for Sale.

Margaret's Trial for seditious Practices, 50 cents.

Fille de Chambre, by Mrs. Rowson, 67 and a half cents.

Arabian Nights Entertainment, 2 vols. One dollar 60 cents.

A handsome edition of Conductor Generalis. Two dollars.

Paine's Works, including both parts of the rights of man. Two dollars.

Mason's Treatise on Self-knowledge, 75 cents.

Willison's afflicted Man's Companion.

Doddridge's rise and progress of Religion in the Soul.

Art of Speaking, 75 cents.

American Theatre, a beautiful collection of plays, in 2 vols. containing, Gustavus Vasa, Belle's stratagem, Provoked husband, Natural son, She stoops to conquer, Busy body, Barbarossa, Foundling, West-Indian, and Hamlet. Price 2 dollars 50 cents.

Select Farces—Lying valet, Farmer, Bon Ton, Quaker, Agreeable surprise, Citizen, King and miller of Mansfield, and Midas. Price, neatly bound, a dollar.

Interesting Narrative of the Life of Gustavus Vasa, an African: written by himself. One dollar.

Dodsley's Fables, with 150 cuts, 67 and a half cents.

Zimmerman on Solitude, 87 and a half cents.

Frugal Housewife, or complete woman cook, 37 and a half cents.

Taplin's Farriery, a new edition. Two dollars 25 cents.

Modern Practice of Farriery, or complete horse doctor, 31 cents.

New Robinson Crusoe, 87 and a half cents.

Lavater's Essay on Physiognomy. One dollar 33 cents.

Condorcet's Life of Voltaire. One dollar.

Bennet's Letters to Young Ladies, with strictures on female education prefixed, 87 and a half cents.

Warrille's Travels in the United States, 80 cents.

Shaw's Abridgment of Bruce's Travels in Abyssinia. One dollar.

Watts's Lyric Poems.

Life and Adventures of Joseph Andrews, 80 cents.

Butler's Analogy between natural and revealed Religion. One dollar 50 cents.

Burlemaqui on natural and political Law. One dollar 75 cents.

Gentleman's Pocket Library. One dollar.

Hervey's Meditations, 80 cents.

Muir's Trial, 75 cents.

September 8. 8w.

Life of Howard.

This Day is Published, by

J. ORMROD,

(Price 75 Cents)

At Franklin's Head, No. 21, Chesnut street,

A VIEW of the LIFE, TRAVELS and PHILANTHROPIC LABOURS of the late *JOHN HOWARD, Esq. L.L.D. F.R.S.* Embellished with a striking likeness of that Citizen of the World.—By JOHN AIKEN, M. D. To which is subjoined an ODE, inscribed to JOHN HOWARD, by WILLIAM HAYLEY, Esquire.

FROM realm to realm, with cross or crescent crown'd,
Where'er mankind and misery are found,
O'er burning sands, deep waves, and wilds of snow,
Great HOWARD journeying seeks the house of woe.
Down many a winding step to dungeons dank,
Where anguish wails aloud, and fetters clank:
To caves bestrew'd with many a mould'ring bone,
And cells, whose echoes only learn to groan;
Onward he moves!—Disease and death retire,
And murm'ring demons hate him, and admire.

September 8. 6w.

CAME to the Plantation of Joseph Warner, on the township line, a Red and White pied COW, with neither brand or ear-mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOSEPH BASKET.

Northern-Liberties, Philadelphia county, Aug. 13, 1794. *

Aware, however, of the policy of the Presqu' Isle establishment, in adding strength to the means of protecting our distant frontier, and of its justice in maintaining the system for the settlement of the public lands, by the sale of which a sufficient revenue had been produced to exonerate the state from the pressure of her debts, I received with peculiar satisfaction an assurance, that the obstacles to its accomplishment were of a temporary nature, and that no exertion would be omitted to remove them. On any other terms, indeed, my authority could not have extended to an acquiescence in the President's wishes; for, you will find it expressly stated in the opinion which the Attorney General gave upon the subject, that I could not justify an omission to conform to the directions of the act, though I might justify any delay consistent with the performance of the duties enjoined, within the time prescribed. The act, it is true, did not, in positive terms, prescribe any specific time; but in its language it is imperative and obligatory: and to demonstrate the Legislative expectation of a speedy execution of the trust confided to me, it can only be necessary to consider, that by the first regulation, the time for allowing a bounty to persons who shall actually inhabit and reside within the town, was limited to the 1st of January, 1794, that by the second regulation, it is only protracted to the 1st day of May, 1795, and that by the third regulation, the very existence of the Companies, from which the detachment is formed to carry into effect the act for laying out the town, is limited (in it utmost extent) to the Constitutional period of the meeting of the General Assembly in the ensuing month of December.

But, Gentlemen, as I have received no intimation of the removal of the obstacles, which induced the President to request a temporary suspension of the proceedings, for accomplishing the object of the law, it is now incumbent upon me to refer the subject to your consideration. As Executive Magistrate my discretion is circumscribed by the terms of the act; but if you shall be of opinion, that the interest of the Union requires, in any degree, a sacrifice of the local interests of the state, your power is competent to decide the question; and the decision will, I am confident, be marked with that liberality, which has ever distinguished the Legislative conduct of Pennsylvania, in transactions of a Federal nature. It is proper to apprise you, however, that in order to pacify the Six Nations, a treaty will shortly be held with them under the authority of the General Government; and that on that occasion the r pretended claims upon the territory of the state, (which have already been used as a pretext for the opposition to the settlement at Presqu' Isle) will, probably, be strenuously urged. I did not think myself authorised to send a Commissioner to the treaty, or in any other manner to countenance a discussion, which might bring the rights of the state into question, or raise an expectation of obtaining a further consideration for a property that we have fairly purchased, as well from the United States, as from the Indians; but I have furnished the President with authenticated copies of our title, and of documents to shew, that it has been repeatedly recognized, by the very Tribes, who, at this time, venture to deny and controvert it.

I cannot leave this subject, Gentlemen, without recommending to your consideration, the expediency of adopting a permanent and general plan for the defence of our frontiers, at least during the continuance of the Indian war. The detachment which was formed to protect the Commissioners, in laying out the town at Presqu' Isle, has established for its security a fortified post at Le Bœuf, the place which it had reached when its march was interrupted. Connected with that important station, are several points of defence, from the west branch of Susquehanna, on the one hand, and from Pittsburg, on the other, which being seasonably and effectually occupied will, in my opinion, be the means of producing the most salutary effects upon the general operation of the war, conducted under the authority of the United States, at the same time that it will afford safety to the exposed inhabitants of the frontiers, give encouragement for forming settlements on the distant tracts of uncultivated land, and insure a reduction of the heavy expence incurred by those casual and frequent drafts from the militia, which the exigencies of the country have hitherto rendered unavoidable.

The necessary limitation of the present session, and the strict attention, which, I am persuaded, you will be disposed to devote to its immediate object, forbid my introducing any business, that does not indispensably require your legislative care. There are, however, a few subjects, which, as matter of information, it would be improper to omit.

Among these, Gentlemen, permit me to state, that the intelligence which has been received of the prevalence of malignant and contagious diseases in the islands of the West-Indies, in New-Orleans, and the Spanish Main, and also in New-Haven, in the state of Connecticut, rendered it expedient to issue the Proclamations, directed in such cases by the law, for enjoining the performance of a reasonable quarantine, upon all vessels that should arrive from any of the infected places. Though the recollection of the awful scene, that lately occurred, excites a general solicitude, the public health has hitherto existed, in a degree of perfection, seldom enjoyed at this season of the year; and its preservation from all external injury, may be confidently expected from the new system, regulating the Health-office, and the vigilance of the officers. It appears, however, from the report of the Inspectors, that in performing several essential duties, and in erecting or altering the buildings on State-Island, for the indispensible uses of the department, a debt has been incurred, for which the law has no otherwise provided, than by charging it on the contingent, precarious, and, at present, unproductive fund, of penalties and forfeitures. Justice seems therefore to recommend, that more certain means of payment should be speedily appropriated.

In the course of executing an act of Congress, measures have been taken by the Federal Government to fortify the harbour of Philadelphia; in consequence of which considerable sums have been disbursed, and great alterations have been made at the Fort upon Mud-Island, according to a plan which will be submitted to your inspection. I have found it adviseable to direct a quantity of hewn stone, which, on this occasion, has been removed, as useless, from the Fort, to be sold for the public emolument: But, if (as it is, perhaps, contemplated) the possession and jurisdiction of a place, so important to the commerce and safety of our capitol, is to be surrendered to the United States, you will perceive the necessity of authorising that surrender, by an express declaration of the Legislature.

The Land-office continues to be a fruitful source of revenue; having produced the sum of 590,226 dollars 8 cents since the 20th December last. But effectual precautions ought to be taken to prevent the discredit and confusion, which I have anticipated, in former communications, as the inevitable consequence of the sale of a greater quantity of land than remains the property of the Public The act which was passed at the late session, with that view, has not, in its principles, proved sufficiently operative, and, even in its language, requires explanation and amendment.

You will receive, Gentlemen, among the various papers that will be presented upon the subjects of my address, an abstract of the state of our finances from the 1st of January to the 16th of August, 1794. From this it will appear, that during the specified period, there has been addded a sum of 702,208 dollars and 88 cents, to a specie balance of 35,208 dollars and 88 cents, previously in the Treasury. The appropriations and expences of the whole of the current year, computed at 223,511 dollars, being deducted from the aggregate of the actual receipts, will leave a surplus of 187,766 dollars and 44 cents, which, together with the product of the revenues during the residue of the year, remains subject to your disposal. It may be proper, however, to be guided in your appropriations at this time, by a recollection that several of those sources of revenue, which have hitherto been the most productive, (particularly the sale of lands, and the collection of the arrearage of taxes) are nearly exhausted, and will soon entirely cease to flow. If, therefore, means could be devised to profit by this accumulation of money, without diminishing the capital, I think the policy of the measure is recommended, by calculating that it would so augment the public income, which arises from the ordinary taxes, and the dividend on the State property in stock of the Bank of Pennsylvania, as to leave an abundant annual supply, for all the incidental wants, and beneficial pursuits of the government. At all events, that a mass of public treasure should be suffered to lie inactive, during the considerable period that frequently elapses between the different sittings of the Legislature—is a defect in our fiscal arrangements that certainly require attention and amendment.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The officers of accounts will exhibit to you the ordinary objects that require a pecuniary appropriation, and the amount of the Continental and State bills of credit that are collected in the Treasury.—But, in the present state of our finances, I am induced further to recommend to your attention, the propriety of discharging the loan of 20,000l. which was obtained in the year 1791, from the Bank of North America, upon a mortgage of the duty imposed upon sales at auction, a fund that has hardly produced enough to pay the interest of the loan.

With respect to the appropriations, which the present exigency of our affairs will require, I am confident that, guided by the principles of true policy, you will not embarrass the prosecution of objects upon which the existence of our government may depend, by a rigorous and unseasonable parsimony. Regarding the end as worth our attainment, you will not with-hold the necessary means: and I think you may be assured, that whatever you shall grant for the public service, will be expended with œconomy and fidelity.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

In the close of these communications, you will receive, with a generous and patriotic satisfaction, an intimation, that the judicious exercise of the powers entrusted to the western Commissioners has, at length, opened in that quarter a prospect of returning harmony and order. Let not the preparations to maintain, at all events, the authority of the laws, be suspended or omitted—but, while the occasions for domestic unanimity seem to multiply, we may surely cherish, as a fair and honorable source of consolation, the dawning hope, that the present concussion will terminate in the triumph of virtue and reason. On ourselves it will be the highest encomium—to our enemies it will be the severest disappointment—that developing, in every political vicissitude, the peculiar energies of a Republican system, our citizens have required no other rule of obedience than the recollection of their interest and duty; and our governments have manifested no other pride of action than the peace and happiness of the people.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1794.

Sale of a Real Estate.

On TUESDAY, the 23d of September, instant, at seven o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee-house, Philadelphia, will be Sold by Public Auction, as the Estate of Nicholas Stimmell, deceased,

ONE equal undivided half-part of a SNUFF MILL, and about 50 acres of GROUND, situate in Lower Providence township, Delaware county. The mill is stone, built but a few years ago, and the works have been lately put in good repair. It is distant from Philadelphia about 15 miles, and 4 from Chester. Immediate possession will be given, and a good title will be made to the purchaser. Conditions will be published at the time of sale.

WILLIAM SHANNON, Auctioneer.

By JAMES KINSEY, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-Jersey.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on the application to me by ANN OFFLEY, widow, one of the grand-daughters and devisees of Samuel Cole, late of Waterford, in Gloucester county, deceased, who claims one undivided third part, the same into three equal parts to be divided, of and in all that tract or tracts of Pine Land, which the said Samuel Cole, in his life time, purchased of David Oliphant, situate and lying in the county of Burlington, and township of Evesham, on the southerly side of Catoxon, or Colonel Read's mill-creek, and devised by the last will of the same Samuel Cole, unto the said Ann, and to Rachel, now the wife of Daniel Newbold, and to Martha, deceased, late the wife of Josiah Reeve, all of them the grand-daughters of the same Samuel Cole, which said tract or tracts of land contain, or are supposed to contain, 3000 acres of land, more or less, I have nominated Hudson Burr, William Branin, and Samuel Evans, of Burlington county, commissioners, to divide the said tract or tracts of land, and unless proper objections are stated to me, at my house in Burlington, on the 27th day of October next, the same Hudson Burr, William Branin, and Samuel Evans, will then be appointed commissioners, to make partition of the said land, pursuant to an act, entituled "An act for the more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common, passed the 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1789." Given under my hand, the 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1794.

*6sp JAMES KINSEY.

Twenty-five Shillings Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in West Marlborough township, Chester county, a Servant GIRL, named CATHERINE M'CORMACK, about 16 years of age; had on, when she went away, a plain black silk bonnet, black silk handkerchief, a white shirting short gown, patched under the arms, a dark coloured drugget petticoat, striped with a light colour, and an old pair of wooden heeled calfskin shoes, and took with her a white muslin habit, but it is likely she may get some assistance, and change her cloaths, as she is of a bold forward disposition. She has brown hair, grey eyes, and much freckled. Whosoever takes up and secures said Servant, so that her master gets her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges.

JEREMIAH BARNARD.

8th Mo. 14, 1794. *

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Upper Providence township, Delaware county, on the night of the 26th instant, a light Bay MARE, 4 years old past, about 14 hands and 3 inches high, with a blaze in her face, white hairs about the root of her tail, both hind feet white, extending above the fetlocks, trots well. Whoever takes up said Mare and Thief, so that the thief may be brought to justice, and the subscriber get the mare, shall have the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the mare, and reasonable charges if brought home, but if only strayed, all reasonable charges, paid by

GEORGE MILLER.

8th Mo. 28, 1794. *

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold, by the Reverend JOHN DICKINS, Philadelphia; Mr. JOHN THELWELL, Wilmington; Mr. JAMES STERLING, Burlington; and Messrs. PARRETT & CATTLE, Salem, New-Jersey,

Truth Vindicated;

Or, a SCRIPTURAL ESSAY; wherein the vulgar and frivolous Cavils, commonly urged against the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, are briefly considered, in a LETTER TO A FRIEND.—By JOHN FFIRTH.

To which is added: A remarkable CONVERSION of an INDIAN. The whole being neatly bound—Price 3*s*. ¶

CAME to the subscriber's Place, living on the Ridge road, in Roxborough township, Philadelphia county, on the 23d of July last, a Brown HORSE, both his hind feet white, has a star and snip on his forehead, walks crippling, as if his hind legs were hoppled, and is about 4 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold in three weeks from the date hereof, to defray the expence of his keeping.

NATHAN LEVERING.

September 2, 1794. *

WAS left with the subscriber, some time ago, by a Black Man, of the name of THOMAS DRAKE, a dark Brown HORSE, about 14 hands high, low in flesh, has a small star in his forehead, the near hind foot white, supposed to be about 14 or 15 years old. As I have reason to suppose the said horse was stolen, the owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have him again.

WILLIAM BOLTON.

Marple township, Delaware county, August 25, 1794. *

To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THIS being the last year of the present sheriff's time in office, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate, and solicit your votes and interests in my favour, to place me on the return at the next general election, as his successor for said office, in doing which you will confer an obligation which will be gratefully remembered by

Your most obedient
And humble servant.

JOHN BAKER.

April 30, 1794.

To the Freemen, Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

BEING encouraged thereto, I hereby solicit your votes and interest at the next Election for Sheriff. Should I be so happy as to meet your approbation, and obtain your suffrages, the favour will be held in grateful remembrance, by your sincere well wisher, and

Humble Servant,

JOSEPH KER.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1794.

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

AS the present sheriff's time of office will expire at the ensuing election, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate for said office, and solicit your votes in my favour at the next general election, in doing which you will confer an obligation, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's assured friend, and humble servant.

May 2. JOS. COWPERTHWAIT.

Lane & Godfrey,

At their Stores on Chesnut street Wharf, have just received from Boston—A Quantity of

Mackarel and Salmon,

Of which they intend keeping a constant supply: Also, Bar, Rod, Sheet and Hoop Iron; Stoves and Castings of all kinds, country made Spades and Shovels, Screw Augers, &c. &c.

August 26, 1794. ctf. *

To be Sold at Private Sale,

TWO LOTS of LAND, with Improvements on them.

No. 1, Situate in Providence township, Montgomery county, 23 miles from Philadelphia, 6 from Norristown, well situated for a store or tradesman, lying in the forks of Manatawney and Norristown roads, containing 25 acres, with a good stone dwelling house, and a cellar under it, a well of good water near the door, a good log stable, a small orchard of excellent fruit trees, about 3 or 4 acres of good woodland, a small piece of good meadow, and more may be made.

No. 2, Situate in Skippack and Perkioming townships, Montgomery county, 23 miles from Philadelphia, containing 25 acres, with a dwelling house, part stone and part logs, a good stable; it hath on it a small orchard of good fruit trees, and a small piece of meadow, and more may be made; it will suit for a tradesman very well. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber near the premises.

ABRAHAM FUNK.

Providence, August 18, 1794. ¶

BROKE into the Inclosure of the subscriber, (on the 17th of July last) living in Newtown township, Delaware county, a Red and White COW, with a star in her forehead. Whoever has lost the same, by proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the subscriber.

JOSEPH ESRAY.

August 9, 1794. *

Twelve Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or strayed on the 12th instant, from the Plantation of the subscriber, in Marlborough township, in the county of Montgomery, a bright bay MARE, about 14 or 15 hands high, hath a white spot between the breast and shoulder-blade, on the right side, a natural trotter, about 8 years old. Whoever discovers the Thief and Mare, and will bring the Thief to conviction, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the Mare only, and reasonable charges, by

HENRY SHAFFER.

Marlborough township, Montgomery county, August 17, 1794. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SEPTEMBER, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3348.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1794.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On THURSDAY, the 18th inſtant, at the late Dwelling Houſe of LEONARD STONEBURNER, deceaſed, in Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county,

THE following PROPERTY, of the eſtate late of the deceaſed—Horſes, waggons and gears, carts, ploughs, harrows, and other farming utenſils, a family waggon, almoſt new, with harneſs compleat, a good ſleigh, wheat, rye, and oats in the ſheaf, and hay by the ton; alſo a great variety of houſhold and kitchen furniture, of almoſt every deſcription. The ſale to begin at one o'clock in the afternoon of ſaid day, when due attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale be made known, by

SARAH PARIS,
HESTER WOODROW,
ANN STONEBURNER, } Adminiſtratrixes,
and WILLIAM RUSH, Adminiſtor.

Life of Howard.

This Day is Publiſhed, by

J. ORMROD,

(Price 75 Cents)

At Franklin's Head, No. 21, Cheſnut ſtreet,

A VIEW of the LIFE, TRAVELS and PHILANTHROPIC LABOURS of the late *JOHN HOWARD, Eſq. L. L. D. F. R. S.* Embelliſhed with a ſtriking likeneſs of that Citizen of the World.—By JOHN AIKEN, M. D. To which is ſubjoined an ODE, inſcribed to JOHN HOWARD, by WILLIAM HAYLEY, Eſquire.

FROM realm to realm, with croſs or creſcent crown'd,
Where'er mankind and miſery are found,
O'er burning ſands, deep waves, and wilds of ſnow,
Great HOWARD journeying ſeeks the houſe of woe.
Down many a winding ſtep to dungeons dank,
Where anguiſh wails aloud, and fetters clank:
To caves beſtrew'd with many a mould'ring bone,
And cells, whoſe echoes only learn to groan;
Onward he moves!—Diſeaſe and death retire,
And murm'ring demons hate him, and admire.

September 8. 6w.

WAS committed to my cuſtody on the 18th day of Auguſt, 1794, a certain Negro MAN, who ſays his name is GEORGE, but ſays he is free, and was born of free parents, in Lancaſter county, old Virginia; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, much marked with the ſmall-pox, and is about 24 years of age. His maſter, if he has any, is requeſted to come and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold in three weeks from this date, for his expences, by JOHN BURG, Jailer.

Lancaſter Jail, September 5, 1794 *

WHEREAS Malew, the wife of the ſubſcriber, being unhappily deranged in her reaſonable faculties, has waſted and made away with my property, and continues ſo to do, and is otherwiſe diſorderly; theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting, or having any dealings whatſoever with her on my account, as I do not intend to pay any debts of her contracting, after the date hereof.

JOHN WALKER.

Brandywine townſhip, Cheſter county,
September 2, 1794. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of RICHARD ROBERTS, deceaſed, late of the townſhip of Rockhill, in Bucks county, are requeſted to make payment without loſs of time; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to call for payment on Mathew Fitzwater, of Upper Dublin townſhip, Montgomery county, or Elizabeth Tyſon, of Rockhill townſhip, Bucks county.

MATHEW FITZWATER, Executor.
ELIZABETH TYSON, Executrix.

September 6, 1794. *

Norriſtown, September 5, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Saturday, the 27th inſtant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the houſe of Henry Boyer, Innholder, in Providence townſhip, a valuable Tract of Land, containing about 144 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip of Providence, in the county of Montgomery; bounded by land of Peter Muhlenberg, Eſq; and others: taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Andrew Miller, deceaſed, by

* NATHAN PAWLING, Sheriff.

Norriſtown, September 5, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 30th inſtant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the premiſes, a valuable Plantation, ſituate in Whitemarſh townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn, and other out houſes, with a ſufficient quantity of woodland, about 10 acres of good meadow, and more may be made, a good bearing orchard of various kinds of fruit; bounded by lands of John Wilſon, John Jarrett, James White, Henry Sheets, and Joſeph Lukens, containing, in the whole, about 126 acres, be the ſame more or leſs: taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Acquila Tool, by

* NATHAN PAWLING, Sheriff.

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September 8. 8w.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN HALLOWELL, late of Abington townſhip, in Montgomery county, miller, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to produce the ſame for ſettlement, to

MARTHA HALLOWELL, Adminiſtratrix.
WM. HALLOWELL, and
JOHN THOMPSON, } Adminiſtrators.

Abington, 9 mo. 3, 1794. *

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM M'CAMMANT, late of Norriton townſhip, and county of Montgomery, deceaſed, are hereby notified to bring in their accounts, duly atteſted, on or before the 15th day of October next; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment, or they will be proceeded againſt according to law.

EZEKIEL RHOADS, Adminiſtrator.

September 5, 1794. *

A CHARGE delivered by ALEXANDER ADDISON, Eſquire, Preſident of the Court, to the Grand Jury of the County of Allegheny, at Pittſburgh, September 1ſt, 1794.*

THE alarming and awful ſituation of this country, at this time, are too well known to require a ſtatement.—On the part of government, we are now offered a forgiveneſs of all that is paſt, on condition that we ſincerely ſubmit to the exciſe law, and all other laws. The queſtion now is, whether we will accept of the terms propoſed or not.

The deciſion of this queſtion is of ſuch importance, that I am ſure it will receive a ſolemn conſideration from every citizen of a ſober mind. If we accept of the terms, we ſhall have peace. If we reject them, we ſhall have war. There is no medium between theſe extremes. For, in the preſent ſtate of this country, it is impoſſible to expect from government a repeal of the exciſe law. Government is the whole people, acting by their repreſentatives. The will of theſe repreſentatives muſt not be extorted by force or fear; otherwiſe thoſe, who thus conſtrain them, exerciſe a tyranny over the reſt of the people. We are little more than a ſeventieth part of the United States. We ought not, therefore, to pretend to dictate laws to the whole. But whatever portion we may be, if one law is repealed, at the call of armed men, government is deſtroyed: no law will have any force: every law will be diſobeyed, in ſome part of the union. Government is therefore now compelled to enforce ſubmiſſion to this law, or to none. The whole force of the United States muſt be exerted to ſupport its authority now, or the government of the United States muſt ceaſe to exiſt. Submiſſion or war, therefore, is the alternative.

War is ſo dreadful a calamity, that nothing can juſtify its admiſſion, but an evil againſt which no other remedy remains. That the colonies, to relieve themſelves from the tyranny of Britain, ſhould have rouſed to war, no man will wonder. They had to acquire the firſt principle of liberty, an equal voice in framing their laws. The ſame was the caſe of France. Its conſtitution was overthrown, and one man had, by inheritance, acquired a power which he could tranſmit to his ſucceſſor, of making laws for the whole nation. But our conſtitution has already ſecured the moſt democratic principles of repreſentation. Our complaint is only againſt the ordinary exerciſe of legiſlation. We have now more than a juſt proportion of repreſentatives. To fill our juſt proportion we may chooſe whom we pleaſe; and we ought not yet to deſpair that, in a legal manner, we ſhall receive redreſs for every juſt complaint. The principles of liberty are compleatly eſtabliſhed in our conſtitution. Thoſe principles are, that the will of a majority ſhould controul the few. We wiſh now for a liberty deſtructive of thoſe principles for which we formerly fought, and the French now fight, to eſtabliſh. Our complaint is, that the many have not yet repealed a law at the requeſt of the few, and therefore we raſhly propoſe war.

If we determine on war, look forward to the conſequences. Either we ſhall defeat the United States, or the United States will ſubdue us. If the United States ſubdue us, we ſhall, at the end of the war, be certainly not in a better ſituation than we are at preſent; for the ſame neceſſity, the preſervation of the authority of government, will exiſt for enforcing the law then, which exiſts for enforcing it now. We ſhall be in a worſe condition, for government will then be under no obligation to grant us ſo favourable terms, which are now offered; but may exact puniſhment for paſt offences, penalties for paſt delinquencies, compenſation for paſt damages, and reimburſement of the expences of the war. To theſe I might add, the miſeries attending the war. But as theſe will attend the war, in either event, I ſhall particularly allude to them, in the ſuppoſition of our defeating the United States.

To me this event appears improbable to the laſt degree. A train of unfortunate deluſions (for ſuch I deem them) ſeem to occupy the minds of many in this country. It is ſaid, that no militia will come out againſt us; that if they do, we are ſo much ſuperior in arms, that we ſhall eaſily defeat them; that we can intercept them in the mountains, and prevent their paſſage; that if they ſhould come, they will march peaceably along, and not diſturb the citizens engaged in the lawful occupations of life; and that, at the worſt, we can throw ourſelves under the protection of the Britiſh.

On ſuch notions, theſe are my remarks.—From all I have heard or ſeen, there is a reſentment in the people of the other ſide of the mountains, againſt our conduct, on two grounds, as being contradictory to the principles of democracy, which requires obedience to a conſtitutional law, and as refuſing to bear any part of a burden, to which they have ſubmitted. This reſentment will not only carry vaſt numbers of them to comply with the regular call of the militia, but to ſtep forward as volunteers. Suppoſing (which may yet be doubted) that they may, at firſt, be inferior to us in the art of fighting, the intereſts of the United States are ſo deeply involved in our ſubmiſſion, that no expence will be ſpared to accompliſh it. And, ſhould the draught of the militia be inſufficient, certainly the legiſlature will enable the Executive to raiſe and maintain a ſtanding body of forces, to accompliſh the object of government. They will come, at different times, in different directions, and accumulated numbers; for the whole force of the United States will be directed againſt us; ſo has the Preſident, who never ſpeaks till he has determined, declared by his proclamation. If this country reject the conditions offered, the whole country will be conſidered as in a ſtate of rebellion; every man muſt be conſidered either as a citizen, or as an enemy. If he ſay, he is a citizen, he may be called upon by the force under the authority of government, to unite in ſubduing its enemies. If he refuſe, he becomes an enemy, and as ſuch may be treated. The army of government may live among us at free quarters, may reduce us to obedience by plunder, fire and ſword.

Will the Britiſh recieve us? The government of Canada dare not, without authority from London. And it is not to be ſuppoſed, that Britain will riſk the loſs of the friendſhip and trade of the United States, for ſo poor an object as our becoming her ſubjects. If ſhe did, might we not expect, that the United States would give her dominions on the eaſtern part of Canada and Nova Scotia, and intercept our communication with her. Againſt the whole force of the United States, exerted as we have reaſon to fear, what have we to reſt on? Where are our arms? Where are our magazines of military ſtores? Or where can we obtain a ſupply of theſe articles, but from the United States, with whom we ſhall be at war? All communication between us and our fellow citizens on the eaſt ſide of the mountains will be cut off. Even the ſupplies of the common articles of life, which we receive from them, will be prevented: and not a ſingle article of food or cloathing, much leſs of arms or ammunition, will be furniſhed to us from that quarter. Army after army will be ſent againſt us. In a ſtate of open war we ſhall be conſidered as any other enemy, with the additional rancour attached to a civil war. Our agriculture will be deſtroyed, our fields laid waſte, our houſes burnt, and, while we are fighting our fellow citizens on one ſide, the Indians, (and God knows how ſoon) will attack us on the other—The conſciences of many among ourſelves will ſhrink back with horror, at the idea of drawing a ſword againſt our brethren. They call for neutrality. They will enter into aſſociations for mutual defence. Many, who now from fear of danger or inſult put on the appearance of zeal and violence, will, when it comes to deciſive exertion, draw back. But thoſe who are for war will ſtrive, by force, to draw in thoſe who are for peace. We ſhall attack and deſtroy each other, and fall by our hands. Our corn fields will be converted into fields of battle. No man will ſow; for no man will be ſure that he ſhall reap.—Poverty, diſtreſs, and famine will extinguiſh us. All mutual confidence will be at an end, and all the bands of ſociety will be diſſolved. Every man will be afraid to ſpeak to his neighbour. There will be no power of government to controul the violence of the wicked. No man's life, no man's houſe, no man's goods, no man's wife, no man's daughter will be ſafe. A ſcene of general deſtruction will take place. And, ſhould government, weary of chaſtiſing us, at laſt leave us to ourſelves, we ſhall be a miſerable remnant, without wealth, commerce or virtue; a prey to the ſavages, or ſlaves to Britain.

Are we prepared for a ſeparation from the United States, and to exiſt as an independent people? This is a queſtion which ought to be ſettled, previouſly to our taking up arms againſt government. For to diſobey a government, while, by remaining in it, we admit its authority to command, is too abſurd, and too contrary to the duty of citizens, for any man of reaſon and virtue to ſupport: eſpecially where that government, like ours, is created and changeable by the people themſelves, that is, by the whole people, or a majority of the whole people. Our appeal to arms is therefore a declaration of independence, and muſt iſſue, either in ſeparation, or obedience.

Government cannot recede farther than it has done. It has already made ſacrifices, which entitle it to grateful returns. It offers to forgive paſt offences, and conſider us as having never erred. It cannot, without a total extinction of all authority, repeal this law, while we diſobey it. Government muſt either ſubdue us, or caſt us off. For, however we may flatter ourſelves with the deſtructive hope of defeating government, we have no proſpect of ſubduing it, and compelling the United States to retain us in the Union. Suppoſe us then a ſeparate people, what proſpect have we of being able to ſecure theſe objects, which are,

* *The above ſentiments, of peace and obedience to the laws, would have received the ſanction of the Grand Jury; but as a few members declined their aſſent, ſilence was thought better, than an approbation not unanimous.*

ſential to the proſperity of this country, and of far more conſequence than the repeal of the exciſe law? Shall we, at our own expence, ſubdue the Indians, ſeize the weſtern poſts, and open the Miſſiſippi? Or will not the Britiſh, countenanced by the United States, retain the poſts and arm and protect the Indians againſt us? And will not the Spaniards, under the ſame countenance, block up the Miſſiſippi, and refuſe perhaps all trade with us? At preſent there is a fair proſpect of an accommodation with Britain, and by the influence of the United States, we have reaſon to hope for a ſurrender of the weſtern poſts, and of conſequence, a peace with the Indians. There is alſo a negociation, induſtriouſly, and not unpromiſingly, conducted with Spain for the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi. The continuance of our Union with the United States may therefore, in a ſhort time, ſecure us all our favourite objects. And there muſt be time; for we have to deal with ſovereign and powerful nations, whoſe rights we cannot infringe: we muſt therefore ſolicit and not extort. But, ſeparated from the United States, and, of courſe, from the friendſhip of France, and the world, what hope have we to bend the haughty nations of Britain and Spain? We ſhould be their ſport, or their ſlaves.

In rejecting the conditions now offered us by government, we cannot hope to extort a repeal of the exciſe law. If we would remove it by force, we muſt be able to cut ourſelves off from the United States, with the loſs of our proſperity, our happineſs, and perhaps our exiſtence. A rejection of the conditions is a declaration of war, and war is the ſure road to ruin.

Let us next conſider what will be the conſequence of our ſubmiſſion to government, on the terms offered.—We are reſtored to the peace and protection of government. We ſhall be tried for offences and delinquences by courts and juries in our neighbourhood. But with theſe favorable terms, we muſt ſubmit to the exciſe law.

The peculiar objection which lay in the mouths of the people on this ſide of the mountains to this law, was this, that, from our local circumſtances, it drew from us a ſum of money which was diſproportioned to our wealth, and would ſoon exhauſt our circulating medium. However neceſſary, on theſe grounds, an oppoſition to the exciſe law might be three years ago, it is leſs neceſſary now. Since that period, the progreſs of this country to wealth has been amazingly rapid.—There have been more public and private buildings raiſed, and fewer ſheriff ſales for debt, within this period, than for nine years paſt preceding.—Three years ago I believe, there was hardly a burr millſtone in this country: now there are perhaps a dozen. The quantity of money circulating among us is ſince greatly increaſed; and the value of all property is thereby greatly increaſed; in other words, the value of money is greatly leſſened, and thereby the value of the exciſe to be paid by us is greatly leſſened. Then there was hardly any trade to the Spaniſh ſettlements on the Miſſiſippi; it was at any rate, ſmall, and confined to a few adventurers: the quantity of grain exported was but little; of courſe but little was withdrawn from our own conſumption; and this little was generally bought with goods. Now a very reſpectable trade is carried on to the Spaniſh ſettlements; our traders are treated with great civility by the Spaniards: the duty on our trade is reduced to a mere trifle; and there is very little difficulty in bringing away dollars in return. We ſhall ſoon have the whole ſupply of that market to ourſelves. Laſt ſpring, our beſt flour was ſold there a dollar each barrel dearer than flour from New-York.—None of the traders now depend on goods for the purchaſe of wheat; but muſt purchaſe, at a reaſonable price, in money. From this increaſed exportation of our grain, the neceſſity of diſtillation is greatly leſſened in degree, and will every day leſſen. Government does not now, as formerly, ſupply the army with whiſkey, through contractors purchaſing with goods; but employs agents to purchaſe it with money. Laſt year ten thouſand dollars were laid out, in this way, by one agent in this country; and the execution of an order for ten thouſand more, was ſtopt only by the preſent troubles. The contractors themſelves, have, theſe two laſt years, purchaſed their ſupplies with caſh. From theſe circumſtances, and the pay, and other expences of the army, government ſends far more money to this ſide of the mountains, than it would draw back by the exciſe. At the commencement of this law, a very great quantity of foreign ſpirits was conſumed in this country. But ſo ſevere is the duty which this law lays on foreign ſpirits, that the people on the eaſt ſide of the mountains, drink ſuch ſpirits at a very increaſed price, and our ſtore keepers cannot afford to bring foreign ſpirits, in any conſiderable quantity, over the mountains.

As our circumſtances are thus materially changed, ſo the law itſelf is changed alſo. Originally, the duty on a ſtill was 60 cents per gallon; now, it is 54. Originally, the duty on the gallon of whiſkey was 9 cents; now, it is 7 cents. Another material alteration is granting a licence by the month at 10 cents per gallon on the ſtill, a proviſion peculiarly ſuited to a country, where few diſtillers work in ſummer.

I do not ſay, that by theſe alterations in our circumſtances, and in the law, our objections to the exciſe law are removed, but they are ſurely leſſened. We have reaſon alſo to believe, that our remonſtrance would be liſtened to more effectually, if, by obedience, we put ourſelves in a capacity of being heard: but it is natural to anſwer, why complain of a law which you have never obeyed. I will go yet further, and ſtate an opinion, that the eaſieſt and ſpeedieſt, and I believe the only way, to accompliſh our object, a total repeal of this law, is inſtantly to accept of the conditions offered by government, honeſtly comply with them, and thus come fairly before the legiſlature with our remonſtrance.

I have before ſtated the impoſſibility, that the legiſlature ſhould repeal this law ſo long as we reſiſt it. I will now explain to you on what grounds I form the opinion that they will repeal it as ſoon as poſſible, after, by our ſubmiſſion, we have reſtored them to their authority, and you may judge for yourſelves of the probability of this opinion.

The preſent proſpect of French affairs, and the favorable reception which Mr. Jay, our ambaſſador has met with in England, give reaſon to hope for a good underſtanding between us and Britain, and a conſequent termination of the Indian war. I eſtimate two years, as a reaſonable period for theſe cauſes to operate, and theſe effects to be produced. If the extraordinary expences of the Indian war ceaſed, there is reaſon to expect, ſuch is the increaſing trade of America, that the impoſts would ſuffice for the ordinary expences of government. If this be true, ſo generally is the exciſe on domeſtic produce diſliked, and ſo imperfectly paid, that we have no reaſon to preſume, that the legiſlature will keep it up, longer than is neceſſary. You have now the grounds on which I ſtate the opinion, that it may be repealed in two years. If repealed then, it will have laſted five years; of theſe five, we ſhall perhaps, if we comply now, be compelled to pay for only two years; and, ſuppoſing the tax unequal, paying but two years out of five may correct the inequality; and while we pay, a far greater ſum for the expences of the war is circulated among us. Thus the Indian war occaſioned the exciſe, bears with it a remedy; and, when this remedy fails, there is reaſon to expect, the evil may alſo fail.

Whether, therefore, we would avoid ruin, or whether we would obtain a repeal of the exciſe law, it appears evident to me, that we have no way to gain our point, but by immediately accepting, and faithfully performing the conditions propoſed.

If we do not, we ſhall no more get caſh for our whiſkey. The army will be ſupplied with whiſkey from Kentucky. And (a law paſſed laſt ſeſſion authoriſing it) our whiſkey, if carried any where out of this county, will, with the horſes, carriages, or boats, be ſeized and forfeited. We ſhall therefore become the only conſumers of our whiſkey. It will again ceaſe to be a caſh article, and again become a mere drug.

But it is ſaid, that if we ſubmit now, we have nothing to expect from a remonſtrance; for our paſt remonſtances have been ineffectual. I ſay, it is too haſty to draw this concluſion.—Beſides what I formerly obſerved, that we have never, by obedience, intitled ourſelves to relief, I requeſt your attention to the ſituation of the United States hitherto. The impoſts have not been ſufficient for the expences of government, including thoſe of the Indian war. The exciſe law, therefore, could not be repealed, unleſs ſome new fund was ſubſtituted in its ſtead. Now it is impoſſible to impoſe any tax whatever, that will operate equally on all men. Suppoſe, therefore, ſome other tax impoſed, in lieu of this, while we continued to reſiſt this—What would be the conſequence? It might be as unpopular here, or in ſome other place, as the exciſe. The conſequence would be, that from an experience of the weakneſs of government, in failing to enforce the exciſe, the new tax would be reſiſted alſo, and no tax would ever be enforced. Suppoſe a direct tax on a general valuation of property; there would be great frauds. Suppoſe a direct tax on lands—The amount of all direct taxes, in each ſtate, muſt be in proportion to its number of inhabitants; now unleſs land or other property in quantity and value, bore the ſame proportion in each ſtate with the number of inhabitants to the whole, the direct tax would in ſome ſtates be unconſtitutional, of courſe reſiſted. I am informed, that, in New-England, a direct tax would be as unpopular, as the exciſe is here. Government therefore could not, with ſafety, ſubſtitute any other tax, inſtead of the exciſe, till it had firſt ſhewn, that its authority was ſufficient to enforce the exciſe.

Attend eſpecially to the ſituation of the United States during the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, and judge for yourſelves was that a time to releaſe any eſtabliſhed ſubject of taxation, and try a new experiment. The whole world ſeemed to lowr upon us. The Indians attacked our back ſettlements——The Algerines plundered, and the Britiſh captured our ſhips at ſea. It was judged neceſſary for ſafety and juſtice to equip a fleet, to fortify our harbours, and to ſend out againſt the Indians two thouſand volunteers from Kentucky. For all theſe purpoſes, the impoſts (diminiſhed by the ſpoliations and the embargo) would come too ſlowly in; and it was found neceſſary to anticipate the revenue, by enabling the Preſident to borrow a million of dollars. Was this a time to preſs a repeal of the exciſe? From all theſe circumſtances, the failure of our paſt remonſtrances is no ſufficient reaſon to conclude, that after we have ſubmitted to the authority of government, and after its embarraſſments are removed, our future remonſtrances will fail of a juſt effect.

On all theſe grounds, I do moſt earneſtly exhort to an immediate acceptance of the conditions offered by the Commiſſioners, and a faithful performance of them on our part; as the only way in which we can hope for redreſs, or eſcape ruin,

I have thus expreſſed my ſentiments honeſtly and freely, as, at this criſis, it becomes every man, who has any regard to the welfare of his country, to take every occaſion to do. This is not a time for concealment or diſſimulation. Let every man ſpeak out, and not, by ſilence or falſehood, deceive one another. Let a free currency of opinions reſtore mutual confidence and mutual ſafety: that the dagger of the aſſaſſin, the torch of the incendiary, and tongue of the ſlanderer, be not feared. Let the energy of government be reſtored; let the public peace, and the rights of perſons and property be preſerved ſacred: and let every individual repoſe, with confidence and ſafety, on the protection of the law.—Let the power of puniſhment be exerted only, as our principles preſcribe, by courts and juries; let offences be aſcertained only by the volumes of our laws; while a man's words and actions are lawful, let his ſafety be untouched; and let not individuals aſſume the public duty of repaying vengeance.

Do you, gentlemen, who, by your ſtation can do it ſo effectually, unite with me in expreſſing, propagating, and ſupporting, theſe ſentiments; and, through you, both now and hereafter, let them be felt to be the voice of your country.

They are mine—and were an angel from Heaven to charge me, to make to you, as I ſhould anſwer it at the tribunal of God, a faithful declaration of my opinion of the intereſts of this country, at this important period, I would, were it the laſt moment of my life, addreſs you as I have now done. And O! may the God of wiſdom and peace inſpire this people with diſcernment and virtue, remove from their minds blindneſs and paſſion, and ſave this country from becoming a field of blood.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 11.

Lieut. Col. Wooley, immediately from Plattſburgh, in Clinton county, takes upon himſelf to contradict poſitively, the report which has appeared in ſome of the papers of the 8th inſt. ſaid to be extracted from the Lanſingburgh paper, reſpecting the murder of Capt. Mooreroy's family, by the Indians. Circumſtantially as that report is detailed, it is wholy without foundation. No hoſtile attempt had been made upon that frontier on the 29th ult. when Col. Wooſley left Plattſburgh in company with the ſaid Capt. Mooreroy, who was going a journey into Vermont.

Reports, of this nature, are injurious in a variety of reſpects—They cauſe great anxiety to the friends and relations of that part of the country, and tend to irritate the public mind unneceſſarily. Perſons who propagate them merely for the ſake of telling news, or from baſſer motives, which moſt properly is the caſe, ought, when detected, to be treated with deſerved contempt; and in narrations of this kind, which ſhould always be well authenticated, it would be proper for the printers, who ſay, "that the reſpectability of the author entitles the report to credence," to favour the public with his name.

From the encreaſing prevalence of the malignant and infectious fever in the Weſt-India Iſlands, of which we receive daily accounts, and from ſuch diſeaſe having appeared in the city of Baltimore, in Maryland, and New Haven, in Connecticut; The Committee appointed for that purpoſe, feel themſelves called upon to uſe every exertion in their power, to ſave if poſſible, this hitherto happy and favoured city from ſo dreadful a viſitation;—they therefore again call upon their fellow citizens in general, to be watchful and communicative, and earneſtly requeſt the practitioners of phyſic in particular to give them information of every caſe of fever, which may fall under their care, and which from any ſymptoms of malignancy and putrefaction, affords juſt reaſon to apprehend its infective nature.

CARLISLE, Septem er 3.

On Thurſday night laſt, a party of armed men, who were blacked, called on Major Huſing, the Collector of Exciſe for that county, demanded his commiſſion and papers which were relating to the Exciſe, they having obtained them, went off without further injury.

HARRISBURGH, September 8.

Purſuant to the requeſt of the Oracle of the firſt inſtant, a very reſpectable number of the citizens of Harriſburg, and its vicinity, met on Friday afternoon, at the court-room, in this borough, and, after expreſſing their general ſentiments of eſteem and veneration for the happy conſtitution under which we live, and our deteſtation of every unconſtitutional mode of attempting to procure a redreſs of grievance by oppoſition to any acts of government: Some diſſatisfaction appeared reſpecting the exciſe laws, and the wages of the officers of the federal government; but conſidering the danger at this time, leſt any proceedings therein might be conſtrued into countenancing, or in the leaſt approving of the outrages lately committed in ſeveral counties more weſtwardly, therefore, the meeting broke up, without coming to any reſolutions on the occaſion, at ſo critical a juncture.

[*By deſire.*]

Notice is hereby given, that the buſineſs relative to the exciſe law, and other matters, publiſhed in our laſt paper, is poſtponed until Monday next, when a numerous meeting of the country gentlemen, and others, is expected, to aſſemble at the Court-houſe in this town.

LANCASTER, September 10.

Beware of Counterfeit BANK NOTES.

On Thurſday laſt were apprehended in this borough, ſeveral perſons, for paſſing Counterfeit Bank Notes, in imitation of Notes of the Bank of the United States. They are of the denomination of Five and Ten Dollar Bills; the paper and engraving part are done tolerably well, and ſuch as would deceive even a cloſe obſerver, but the writing, or filling up part, and the ſignatures of Thomas Willing, and John Kean, are performed clumſily, and may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed by a compariſon with the genuine bill. The perſons apprehended, and now in gaol, are five, all of whom had a hand in paſſing or attempting to paſs ſome of the bills; but it ſeems that a Robert Hancock and one William Shaw, among them, are more principally concerned in the buſineſs: Hancock is from Birmingham, in England, where he reſided for upwards of 36 years; about three years ago he came over to this country, but lately went over to reviſit his native country, and returned again to New York about ſix weeks ago. The circumſtances are ſtrong to ſuppoſe that he has brought with him a quantity of Bank Notes, to be filled up as occaſion might require, a number of which were found on the way by which he paſſed, when he was taken to the juſtice to be examined.

Philadelphia, September 17.

Wedneſday laſt the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, agreed upon the following anſwer to the Governor.

To THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

SIR,

THE occaſion which has called forth the exerciſe of your conſtitutional authority, and induced you at this time to convene the General Aſſembly, is at once ſerious and extraordinary.

A violent and unwarrantable oppoſition to the laws of the United States in ſome of the weſtern counties of Pennſylvania, has long been the ſubject of anxiety and apprehenſion, but, until the preſent moment, that anxiety has been alleviated, and that apprehenſion diminiſhed by a flattering and deluſive hope, that a returning ſenſe of duty would baniſh from among our fellow citizens all oppoſition to the meaſures of a government, founded neither on a fortuitous ſucceſſion of unconnected events, nor originating from the impure or oppreſſive fountains of fraud or violence, but reſulting from the deliberate and free determination of a numerous and enlightened people, and to the operation of laws impoſed neither by the immediate will of deſpotiſm, nor obtained by the corrupt influence of power, but flowing from the voice of an equal, univerſal, and unbiaſſed repreſentation.

It muſt be a cauſe of the deepeſt regret to the advocates of freedom and repreſentative government, that thoſe in the full enjoyment of ſuch ineſtimable bleſſings, ſhould, alike regardleſs of their happineſs and their duty, infringe on the rights of their fellow citizens, and by violently counteracting the will of a majority, afford examples, fatal to the order and happineſs of ſociety, to all the citizens of the Union a more juſt and peaceable mode of obtaining every neceſſary alteration has been wiſely ſecured.

If our Conſtitution ſhould prove either deficient or oppreſſive, it contains within itſelf the ſeeds of its own reformation; if laws are either impolitic or unjuſt, a complaint of our grievances, or change of our repreſentation, open the path to every deſirable amendment. In countries where the intereſt and authority of government are diſtinct from, and independent of the intereſts and will of the people, inſurrection may have been ranked among the ſacred of duties; in ours, who can heſitate to regard it as the moſt pernicious of crimes?

When, however, from the miſapprehenſion or depravity of any part of a community, tumult and violence have taken place, it becomes a matter of delicacy and importance, to aſcertain how far the reſtoration of order is to be attempted by means of the civil authority of the whole, and how ſoon its phyſical ſhould be called to aid its political ſtrength; this is a ſubject you have particularly recommended to our deliberations, and altho' the manifeſt diſtinction between open, acknowledged and continued violence, and an oppoſition, caſual, momentary and diſavowed, may in ſome degree point out the general out-lines of legiſlative diſcrimination, yet from the impoſſibility of foreſeeing and deſcribing future contingencies, much room muſt be left for the exerciſe of Executive diſcretion; you may, however, rely on our utmoſt attention to the ſubject, and our ſincereſt confidence in the juſt and firm exerciſe of the authority with which you muſt neceſſarily be entruſted. Whatever may have been the public opinion of the competency of the judicial authority of the State at any paſt time, its incapacity to protect its own peaceable citizens, or to ſupport the officers of the federal government, in the execution of their duties, can now no longer be doubted; and ſhould the conciliatory efforts making under the auſpices and by the direction of the Preſident of the United States and the Executive of Pennſylvania, prove ineffectual to reſtore peace and harmony, we have no reaſon to doubt that the wiſe meaſures adopted by the Preſident, aided by

your endeavours to enforce a due obedience to the laws and to repress anarchy and violence, will receive every support that the military strength of this state can afford, but as some amendments in the existing laws regulating the militia appears essentially necessary to give due energy to its exertions, we shall also take this interesting subject into our serious consideration, and from a knowledge of the general character of our constituents we cannot, on this occasion, omit expressing our firmest confidence, that whatever may be their individual sentiments they will always ultimately submit to, and chearfully support every existing law—Having never contemplated the intended settlement and port at Presqu' Isle, as a probable source of embarrassment to the general government, or a foundation for Indian hostility; but having regarded it as the basis of future improvement, and a point of useful defence to our frontier inhabitants, we looked forwards to its progress with pleasing anticipation; but influenced by the same disposition you express to promote the interests of the Union and cultivate the means of peace, we trust that on this occasion our measures will evince a candid consideration of the facts and motives which have influenced your official conduct.

A care of the public health, and a due regard to the character of the state, render a completion of our system for preventing the introduction of pestilential diseases and and an alteration in the proceedings of our Land-Office, highly important, as it is only by a judicious arrangement of these we can expect a continuance of health, or an exemption from the just censures of such as may be incautiously deluded by imaginary purchases of land.

The flourishing situation of our finances affords a subject of congratulation, as it must facilitate the operations of government, and preclude the necessity of recurring to the ordinary means of supporting the public treasury; to render this advantage permanent to our constituents by a proper application of the existing surplus, as it deserves, so shall it receive among the other objects of your address a just degree of our care.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Sept. 15.

The bill to enable certain freemen to vote at the town of Sunbury at the next election passed the House.

Mr. Kamuerer laid on the table a motion for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill, enabling the freemen who shall be in active duty in the militia, to vote at the next election.

We are credibly informed that the spirited exertions of the Chief Justice, and Judge Yeates, to suppress the seditious measures which some violent people were fomenting in Cumberland county, gave offence to their partizans, who determined to be revenged on the Judges, for arresting Mr. Petriken and others. On the evening of the day the Judges left Carlisle about two hundred armed men marched into the borough, and being disappointed in their main object, they erected a liberty pole near the Court house, with some seditious inscriptions, and burnt the Chief Justice in effigy. Another pole was erected near the door of one of the persons arrested, amidst the shouts of the mob, having "*Liberty and Equality*" inscribed on it. They fired many vollies during the night time, and dispersed about day light.—Next day Mr. D. Watt cut down the pole: He has since been insulted, and it is said that Col. Blaine (who has also been active on the side of government) has been fired upon as he was going from Carlisle. The magazines of military stores have been threatened, but are guarded by Capt. Spark's company of Continental troops.

Extract of a letter from Carlisle, Sept. 8.

"Mr. Petriken of this place has received a letter from W. Findley, which expresses his apprehensions that the people over the mountains will not submit to the laws, and that they are stimulated to resist them, by a number of disappointed men, who have been seeking offices under the state, or general government, and hope to succeed better if they can effect another revolution. I am sorry to perceive something of the same spirit in this county, which may have very dangerous consequences, if not speedily checked. That *old root of bitterness*, which the adoption of the Federal Government planted in the hearts of many here, is beginning to sprout up with great vigour."

By the papers last received from Charleston, S. C. it appears that that city had been very unhealthy of late. The prints from the 19th to the 23d, inclusive, contain an account of eleven deaths, several of which are said to have occurred after a short illness. The papers, besides, bear symptoms of the disorder being contagious, recipes being given in them for making the vinegar of the four theives, and the use of that vinegar recommended. Does not the safety of this city require that we should be particularly cautious in our intercourse with Charleston.

From the General Advertiser, Sept. 16.

The immense extent of territory over which the citizens of the United States are scattered, and the consequent slowness of communication between the extremeties and more distant parts of the Union, the variety of nations, of languages, and of religious sects, into which they are subdivided, all make Americans more slowly roused to general exertion than a more ancient and more intimately embodied people. To these causes may chiefly be ascribed their present patient and long suffering under the accumulated provocations from Britain.

The western insurgents perhaps flattered themselves, that the same slowness to commence military operations would be found in their case as in that of a foreign nation: and the backwardness of the Pennsylvania militia to march against them, seemed to justify their hopes. An interval was necessary before the friends of peace could complete their ideas on this interesting question. The rubicon of opinion is now past. Every reflecting person is convinced that we have nothing to fear from external enemies, while we can support a vigorous and republican government at home: but that according to the Dutch motto, *Frangimur si collidimur.* We shall go to pieces if we dash against each other.

An universal ardour for military exertion seems now to pervade every rank of citizens in Philadelphia. Great numbers of Volunteers have yesterday enrolled themselves, and many others are preparing to do so. Men of property, to whom no emoluments of the service can present a temptation, are crowding into the ranks.

This general union of sentiments arises not from a thirst of plunder or of blood, but from a deliberate and just conviction that every thing dear to the commonwealth is at stake, and that, according to the old remark, a limb, which is incurable must be amputated, before it shall corrupt the rest of the body.

By Yesterday's Mail.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

Yesterday arrived here from London, after a passage of 9 weeks—but left Falmouth the 29th of July, the ship Francis and Mary, Capt. Reid, with whom came passengers, Chevalier De Friere, Portuguese Ambassador, and his lady, with several other respectable cabin passengers; who were so very obliging as to favour us with the loan of London papers as late as the 25th of July, which they procured at Falmouth. One of those papers, [London Packet of the 23d July] contains the particulars of the *Union of the Island of Corsica to the Crown of Great Britain*, which has been finally, and formally concluded.—[The articles of agreement, speeches, &c. being lengthy, we omit them at present.]

The passengers inform, that it was reported at Falmouth that Antwerp had been taken by the French, and, that Lord Grenville, Secretary of State for foreign affairs, and Earl Windham, Secretary of War, had positively left London for Germany, on business of the utmost importance with the Emperor.

The Ohio sailed from Gravesend the 22d of July. Mr. Jay does not return in her.

LONDON, July 24—25.

Yesterday the Lord Chancellor, Duke of Portland, Messrs. Wyndham and Dundas, transacted business with the Minister, at his house in Downing street.

Yesterday a Board was held at the Admiralty Office, when a new frigate was ordered for commission.

The Diet of the Helvetic Body was, on the 9th instant, opened at Frakenfeld, in the Swiss Cantons. The Paris Committee of Public Welfare, have sent thither Commissioners, with the following demands: 1. All the French Emigrants to be expelled from Switzerland. 2. The French to enjoy, through all the Cantons, the right of buying horses, provisions, &c. &c. 3. The Helvetic Body immediately to recall all the Swiss regiments that are in the service of foreign powers. 4. It shall be allowed them to enter that of France—And, 5thly, The Swiss must provide those troops with the necessary arms and ammunition.

The first article of these demands is not likely to meet with much opposition, but the other four will be strongly contested.

By letters from Copenhagen, dated July 6, we learn, that besides the nine ships of the line, which are to be added to the Danish fleet, and are nearly ready for service, five more ships are immediately to be fitted out for sea. Re-inforced by these vessels, the Danish fleet will consist of 22 line of battle ships and five frigates.

The Swedish squadron is likewise to be re inforced by five ships of the line. The whole combined fleet will then be composed of 33 line of battle ships, and 10 frigates.

We are informed by persons of credit, who have escaped from Ghent since the French have been in possession of it, that every thing is in a state of requisition. Plate, both belonging to the church and individuals, brass, iron, all sorts of cloaths, in short every article, is demanded under pain of the guillotine. Some persons have been put to death at Tournay, by the first Minister of the Republic. It is also said, that they have demanded 100,000 men from Flanders alone; and, as they have been disarmed, they must march when ordered.

All the Emigrants who survived the siege of Nieuport, reduced from about 500 to less than 200, were savagely massacred upon the glacis of the place, immediately on its surrender, amid the shouts of Vive la Republique!

We also learn, that at Ostend, though an assurance had been published at the time the enemy entered the place, that every thing that had passed should be buried in oblivion, some one or other continues to be executed every day!

The most rigid measures are pursuing, both by the executive and legislative government of Holland, to suppress that seditious spirit which might, unrestrained, tend to favour the progress of the French.

Leige is almost wholly deserted. All the nobles and clergy have fled towards Germany, and the religious have quitted their convents. More than four hundred boats, loaded with the most valuable property in the town, had dropped down the Meuse, and the utmost consternation prevailed.

By accounts received yesterday from the Prince of Orange, it appears, that upon the 11th, he was at Rotterdaar, and was to have a camp behind the Dyle, and his head quarters at Keerbergen. His position was such, that his right wing extended to the duke of York's army, and his left to the corps under the Austrian General Kray, which is joined to Prince Cobourg's army.

The Ministry at Hanover has again opened the trade for grain upon the Elbe to Hanover. The resolution containing the order for this measure, is dated July 8.

Since the French Toulon squadron has been blocked up by the English, the French have drawn much of their force from Piedmont.

The War. The following has been handed about, as the new plan for prosecuting the war.

The partition of Poland to be completed. This is expected to be fully executed by the latter end of August.

The troops of Prussia to retire into Prussian Guelderland: the Austrians beyond the Rhine. There they are to be recruited and prepared for service by the month of April next.

The English, Hessian and Hanoverian infantry, to remain for the defence of Holland all the winter. A large part of the Russian fleet to winter in the British ports, to be ready early in the spring, when it is to be reinforced, and convoy 30,000 Russian troops, who are to be joined by 30,000 British, covered with 60 sail of the line, and immediately land upon the coast, and invade the heart of France. The Austrian and Prussian armies to move on at the same time, augmented to the number of 300,000, by way of Alsace and Metz, to Paris, while the bulk of the French are employed to defend themselves against the English and Russians, with the whole body of the Royalists, whose regular force is to be recruited to the number of 100,000 men.

A letter from Amsterdam, dated the 19th inst. has the following passage:—So great is the apprehension of an insurrection in this city, that a body of 600 hussars have been sent for, and more are expected.

The ship which was unavoidably abandoned at Ostend, contained government stores to the amount of 30,000l. The French estimate the whole at 60,000l.

Letters from France mention, that the French have now 15 ships ready for sea in Brest water. It is said that 12 of these are fresh ships, that were not in the late action.

It is understood that the siege of Sluys, in Dutch Flanders, has recommenced with redoubled vigour, and that the place is as vigorously defended—It is completely inundated on the side on which the attack is made.

Nieuport, it is now confirmed beyond farther doubt, has surrendered; the garrison, prisoners of war, have been conveyed to Lille—The emigrants (horrid to relate) are said to have been all sacrificed at the mouth of cannon!—For the present we wish not to believe this. An application has been made by a flag of truce, to exchange the British Officers who commanded; we know not yet with what success.

By accounts from Wezel, of the 16th of July, we received intelligence of the surrender of Warsaw to the King of Prussia—further particulars are promised:—to this we have to attach the following account, dated from the interior of Poland on the 5th instant, which anticipates a kind of confirmation of the fact.

Kosciusko is stated to have been driven back into Warsaw, which it was expected would be given up to the Prussian troops, before the Russians could possibly arrive.

The Austrians, we also learn, have actually taken possession of Cracou, conformable to an original agreement. It was supposed, that in the course of six weeks tranquility throughout Poland would be completely restored.

Pennsylvania Militia.

THE MILITIA, now preparing to assemble at the different places appointed by the Governor's orders, of the 13th instant, will have to furnish themselves with provisions for their march to the respective places of rendezvous, for which they will be paid the price allowed for rations by the United States. On their arrival at the said places appointed for assembling, rations will be furnished them.

ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, TENTS and CAMP KETTLES, will be furnished by the United States to the several corps, at the respective places appointed for them to assemble, on their Commanding Officer's making return of the officers and men composing their corps, as they may arrive, for which purpose the greatest expedition will be used to forward the necessary supplies.

FORAGE will also be provided for the cavalry and officers horses which are entitled to forage, and the same will be paid for at the established price, from the time of their collecting in their respective counties until their arrival at the several places appointed for assembling.

Each compleat company will be allowed a four horse waggon to carry their camp equipage; and the same for the field officers of each regiment, which the several commanding officers are requested to engage to serve for the expedition, and they will be paid at the rate of thirty five shillings per day for each four horse waggon, and driver furnishing their own subsistance. To accommodate them in which, as far as possible, forage will be laid in at the different places appointed for assembling and be delivered at the prime cost to such as choose to apply for it; and in case the general arrangements should make it necessary to furnish them with forage after they leave Carlisle, an equitable rate will be settled in establishing the price of hire then to be allowed.

As the tents, with their poles, camp kettles and equippage must in all events be conveyed in the waggons allowed to each corps, it will be necessary to restrict the loading waggons allowed to companies with baggage as much as possible.

CLEMENT BIDDLE,
Q. M. G.

Philadelphia, Sept. 16, 1794.

Salem, September 9.

Capt. Blackler, of Marblehead, arrived on Saturday from Jeremie. There was a hurricane at that place on the 6th of August, in which 5 American and 3 Spanish vessels were driven there and lost; among the former was one belonging to this port, commanded by captain Seward Lee, of Beverly. Two days before the hurricane, Captain Lee died of the yellow fever, and soon after two of his men: Captain William Dennis, of Marblehead, and two of his men, and two of Capt. Blackler's men, died there, of the same disorder, which raged to a very mortal degree.

Boston, Sept. 10.

On Sunday last arrived in the snow Pallas, Captain Baker, the passengers and crew of the saw brothers, of Philadelphia, John Baptiste Smith, master, about 30 in number. The Brothers was bound from London for Baltimore, and had arrived in long. 70, when she was brought too by the Sans Pareil, French privateer, which has usually rendezvoused at Charleston. Capt. Smith shewed his papers, which had before been examined by different French frigates, and acknowledged good; but the commander of the Sans Pareil ordered a Prize-master on board, and took the above mentioned crew and passengers on board his vessel, treating them with every indignity, and plundering, without discrimination, Americans and Englishmen, and the next day put them on board Captain Baker. A Mrs. Carrol, lady of the member of Congress of that name, was among the passengers, and had 19 guineas forcibly taken from her hand. The Captain of the privateer said, he should send the vessel to the West-Indies, but it is rather suspected she will be sent to Charleston.

To be Sold by Auction,

On TUESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at noon, at the house of ARCHER GIFFORD, in Newark, New-Jersey, if not previously disposed of by private contract, the following

TRACTS OF LAND,

BELONGING to the American Iron Company, situate at Ringwood, Long-Pond, and Charlottenburg, in the counties of Bergen and Morris, in the said state of New-Jersey, viz.

Twelve Tracts of Land, containing about 6533 acres, situate at Ringwood, on part of which the Ringwood mansion-house and store are erected.

Four Tracts of Land, containing about 6156 acres, situate on Long-Pond river.

Seven Tracts of Land, containing about 6165 acres, situate at Charlottenburg.

These estates are well worthy the attention of any gentleman or company, inclined to engage extensively in Iron-works. There are several buildings, and some considerable improvements, on these lands; about 250 acres of excellent meadow are already made, and much more might be added at a small expence. On the premises there are several very convenient seats for furnaces, forges, mills, &c. There are also some very valuable Iron-Mines. Most of the unimproved parts of these lands are covered with fine healthy timber.

These estates will be shewn by Captain Joseph Board, of Ringwood, and the terms of sale made known, by applying to him, or to

EDWARD EDWARDS,
in Philadelphia, at the corner of Sixth and Race streets.

September 13 w.f.

WHEREAS my Wife, SARAH KIMBLE, has eloped from my bed and board without any just cause: This is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

ANTHONY KIMBLE.

September 15, 1794.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Charlestown township, Chester county, on the 21st of August last, a light Chesnut Sorrel HORSE, with a star in his forehead, about 15 hands and a half high, trots and paces supposed to be about 6 or 7 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JACOB SHOCALTER.

September 3, 1794. *

Sale of a Real Estate.

On TUESDAY, the 23d of September, instant, at seven o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee-house, Philadelphia, will be Sold by Public Auction, as the Estate of Nicholas Stimmell, deceased,

ONE equal undivided half-part of a SNUFF MILL, and about 50 acres of GROUND, situate in Lower Providence township, Delaware county. The mill is stone, built but a few years ago, and the works have been lately put in good repair. It is distant from Philadelphia about 15 miles, and 4 from Chester. Immediate possession will be given, and a good title will be made to the purchaser. Conditions will be published at the time of sale.

WILLIAM SHANNON, Auctioneer.

By JAMES KINSEY, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-Jersey,

NOTICE is hereby given, That on the application to me by ANN OFFLEY, widow, one of the grand-daughters and devisees of Samuel Cole, late of Waterford, in Gloucester county, deceased, who claims one undivided third part, the same into three equal parts to be divided, of and in all that tract or tracts of Pine Land, which the said Samuel Cole, in his life time, purchased of David Olephant, situate and lying in the county of Burlington, and township of Evesham, on the southerly side of Cat-axon, or Colonel Read's mill-creek, and devised by the last will of the same Samuel Cole, unto the said Ann, and to Rachel, now the wife of Daniel Newbold, and to Martha, deceased, late the wife of Josiah Reeve, all of them the grand daughters of the same Samuel Cole, which said tract or tracts of land contain, or are supposed to contain, 3000 acres of land, more or less, I have nominated Hudson Burr, William Branin, and Samuel Evans, of Burlington county, commissioners, to divide the said tract or tracts of land, and unless proper objections are stated to me, at my house in Burlington, on the 27th day of October next, the same Hudson Burr, William Branin, and Samuel Evans, will then be appointed commissioners, to make partition of the said land, pursuant to an act, entituled "An act for the more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common, passed the 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1789." Given under my hand, the 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1794.

*6cp JAMES KINSEY.

Twenty-five Shillings Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in West Marlborough township, Chester county, a Servant GIRL, named CATHERINE M'CORMACK, about 16 years of age; had on, when she went away, a plain black silk bonnet, black silk handkerchief, a white shirting short gown, patched under the arms, a dark coloured dugget petticoat, striped with a light colour, and an old pair of wooden heeled calfskin shoes, and took with her a white muslin habit, but it is likely she may get some assistance, and change her cloaths, as she is of a bold forward disposition. She has brown hair, grey eyes, and much freckled. Whosoever takes up and secures said Servant, so that her master gets her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges.

JEREMIAH BARNARD.

8th Mo. 14, 1794. *

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Upper Providence township, Delaware county, on the night of the 26th instant, a light Bay MARE, 4 years old past, about 14 hands and 3 inches high, with a blaze in her face, white hairs about the root of her tail, both hind feet white, extending above the fetlocks, trots well. Whoever takes up said Mare and Thief, so that the thief may be brought to justice, and the subscriber get the mare, shall have the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the mare, and reasonable charges if brought home, but if only strayed, all reasonable charges, paid by

GEORGE MILLER.

8th Mo. 28, 1794. *

CAME to the subscriber's Place, living on the Ridge road, in Roxborough township, Philadelphia county, on the 23d of July last, a Brown HORSE, both his hind feet white, has a star and snip on his forehead, walks crippling, as if his hind legs were hoppled, and is about 4 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold in three weeks from the date hereof, to defray the expence of his keeping.

NATHAN LEVERING.

September 2, 1794. *

WAS left with the subscriber, some time ago, by a Black Man, of the name of THOMAS DRAKE, a dark Brown HORSE, about 14 hands high, low in flesh, has a small star in his forehead, the near hind foot white, supposed to be about 14 or 15 years old. As I have reason to suppose the said horse was stolen, the owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have him again.

WILLIAM BOLTON.

Marple township, Delaware county, August 25, 1794. *

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber on the 18th ult. a Black COW, with a white belly, and a white streak on one of her hind legs. The owner, on applying to ISAAC ROYAL, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again.

HENRY WESTER.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1794. *

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

AS the present sheriff's time of office will expire at the ensuing election, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate for said office, and solicit your votes in my favour at the next general election, in doing which you will confer an obligation, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's assured friend, and humble servant.

May 2. JOS. COWPERTHWAIT.

To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THIS being the last year of the present sheriff's time in office, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate, and solicit your votes and interests in my favour, to place me on the return at the next general election, as his successor for said office, in doing which you will confer an obligation which will be gratefully remembered by

Your most obedient
And humble servant.

JOHN BAKER.

April 30, 1794.

To the Freemen, Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

BEING encouraged thereto, I hereby solicit your votes and interest at the next Election for Sheriff. Should I be so happy as to meet your approbation, and obtain your suffrages, the favour will be held in grateful remembrance, by your sincere well wisher, and

Humble Servant,
JOSEPH KER.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold, by the Reverend JOHN DICKINS, Philadelphia; Mr. JOHN THELWELL, Wilmington; Mr. JAMES STERLING, Burlington; and Messrs. PARRETT & CATTLE, Salem, New-Jersey,

Truth Vindicated;

Or, a SCRIPTURAL ESSAY; wherein the vulgar and frivolous Cavils, commonly urged against the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, are briefly considered, in a LETTER TO A FRIEND.—By JOHN FFIRTH

To which is added: A remarkable CONVERSION of an INDIAN. The whole being neatly bound—Price 3s. ¶

Lane & Godfrey,

At their Stores on Chesnut street Wharf, have just received from Boston—A Quantity of

Mackarel and Salmon,

Of which they intend keeping a constant supply: Also, Bar, Rod, Sheet and Hoop Iron; Stoves and Castings of all kinds, country made Spades and Shovels, Screw Augers, &c. &c.

August 26, 1794. ctf. *

To be Sold at Private Sale,

TWO LOTS of LAND, with Improvements on them.

No. 1, Situate in Providence township, Montgomery county, 23 miles from Philadelphia, 6 from Norristown, well situated for a store or tradesman, lying in the forks of Manatawney and Norristown roads, containing 25 acres, with a good stone dwelling house, and a cellar under it, a well of good water near the door, a good log stable, a small orchard of excellent fruit trees, about 3 or 4 acres of good woodland, a small piece of good meadow, and more may be made.

No. 2, Situate in Skippack and Perkiening townships, Montgomery county, 23 miles from Philadelphia, containing 25 acres, with a dwelling house, part stone and part logs, a good stable; it hath on it a small orchard of good fruit trees, and a small piece of meadow, and more may be made; it will suit for a tradesman very well. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber near the premises.

ABRAHAM FUNK.

Providence, August 18, 1794. ¶

By BENJAMIN JOHNSON,

And sold at his Book-Store, No. 147, Market-Street,

The Life of Doctor Franklin,

With a striking likeness, executed in a masterly manner, by Thackara and Vallance. Price 5s.

The Young Book-Keeper's Assistant, 6s. 3d.

Swan's British Architect, 37s. 6d.

Paine's ditto, 30s.

Town and Country Builder's Assistant, 22s. 6d.

The Ready Reckoner, or Traders sure Guide, 3s. 9d.

Æsop's Fables, with cuts, 4s. 8d.

The Mirror, a periodical paper, published at Edinburgh, 2 vols. 11s. 3d.

The Religious Courtship, 4s. 8d.

The Young Gentleman and Lady's Monitor, 5s. 7d. 1-2.

In the press, and will be published in a few days, and sold as above,

Reflections and Maxims,

By WM. PENN,

With his Advice to his Children, 4s. 8d.

6th Month 2, 1794. eop3m

Germantown Academy

WILL be opened the 1st of July, by F. Herman, from Germany, J. M. Ray, from Edinburgh, lately from Paris (author of the Comprehensive View of Philosophical, Political and Theological Systems, from the creation to the present time—the only true guide to the English grammar, &c.) and others, under the inspection of the Trustees. German and English grammar, French, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and other Oriental languages, the philosophical sciences, and all the branches of a common and liberal education, fitting for the various offices and employments in life, will be taught on an improved plan, in the most expeditious manner, in a way both scientific and applicable to practice in human life; particular attention will be paid to the health and morals of youth; few places are so pleasant and healthful, it is six miles from Philadelphia. 3m

LACHAWANNOCK.

A LARGE body of LAND on this river and its waters, is now for sale, to SETTLERS ONLY, on moderate terms, and a long credit.

The soil is remarkably fertile, and numerous streams of water are interspersed through the whole country.

The main river flows through one tract of about 30,000 acres, and is, with the exception of one obstruction, navigable to the Susquehannah.

Spring-Brook Creek, which, with its branches waters another tract of about 40,000 acres of good land, empties itself into the Lachawannock, about 12 miles from the Susquehannah.

It affords numerous mill seats, and in its course creates large bodies of well watered meadow ground.

The other tracts are intersected by creeks of considerable importance.

Several mills are already erected, for the accommodation of the settlers,

Roads are cut in different directions, towards the most convenient markets.

The county town is not more than 12 miles distant from many parts of the settlement.

The Susquehannah affords an easy and safe navigation to Middleton, from whence the canal to Schuylkill extends the communication to the city.

Another means of connection with Philadelphia, is by the Delaware, from which the distance, in several places, is about 30 miles.

The proprietors, combining their own interest with that of the inhabitants, are disposed to erect works of public utility, to open roads, &c. and in every ten mile square, a tract of 100 acres of land is allotted for a school, and 300 acres for the first resident clergyman, of any denomination of christians. For further particulars, apply to

GEORGE EDDY.

Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1794.

Letters directed to GEORGE EDDY, at Philadelphia, or this place, will be duly answered.

BROKE into the Inclosure of the subscriber, (on the 17th of July last) living in Newtown township, Delaware county, a Red and White COW, with a star in her forehead. Whoever has lost the same, by proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the subscriber.

JOSEPH ESRAY.

August 9, 1794. *

Twelve Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or strayed on the 12th instant, from the Plantation of the subscriber, in Marlborough township, in the county of Montgomery, a bright bay MARE, about 14 or 15 hands high, hath a white spot between the breast and shoulder-blade, on the right side, a natural trotter, about 8 years old. Whoever discovers the Thief and Mare, and will bring the Thief to conviction, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the Mare only, and reasonable charges, by

HENRY SCHAFFER.

Marlborough township, Montgomery county, August 17, 1794. ¶

STRAYED or stolen, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in the township of Upper Providence, in the county of Delaware, state of Pennsylvania, about the 20th or 21st instant, a dark Bay MARE, 4 years old, about 13 hands and a half high, shod before, has a white spot behind her near ear, about as large as a five penny bit, paces and trots. Whoever takes up the said Mare and Thief, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the Mare, and reasonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL CARR.

August 24, 1794. *

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Manington township, Salem county, state of New-Jersey, on Wednesday, the 6th of August, a Negro WOMAN and two CHILDREN; the woman is very black, a good looking wench, named DORCAS, about 21 years of age; the two children are boys, of a yellow complexion, the oldest is about 4 years of age, named JESS, and the other is about 16 months old, named CLEM: it is supposed that a Mulatto Fellow, named Jack Tappin, who went away about the same time, was the instigation of their departure. Whosoever takes them up all together, and secures them in any gaol, so so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home.

ANN BILDERBACK. *

The public are informed that the new work proposed by Oliver Evans some time ago, is now ready for press.

IT contains a concise system of Mechanics and Hydraulics, suited to common capacities; the theories of which are applied to forming tables of the relative proportions of all the most approved constructions of mills, for mill-seats from 1 to 36 feet fall, on principles agreeing with practice; also the art of manufacturing flour according to the latest improvement.

The author has bestowed many years study, and 2 years intense labour, in completing this work, which has swelled to a size he did not at first contemplate. This and the necessity of many explanatory engravings, will render the expence too great for him to risque, without the aid of a subscription.

NEW TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1. The work will contain between 3 and 400 pages, octavo,—good paper and type, and not less than 20 elegant plates of engravings, and be delivered, neatly bound and lettered.

2. Price to subscribers (two dollars (non-subscribers not less than two dollars and an half.) Those who subscribe to twelve copies shall be entitled to fourteen.

3. As the impression of the work will require a very heavy advance, those subscribers who may think themselves safe in paying half the price at subscribing, will materially forward the publication.

4. The subscribers names shall be prefixed to the Work. The original subscribers, unless to the contrary is signified, will be considered as continuing.

Subscriptions are received by the author, at No. 215, north Second-street Philadelphia, by the principal booksellers, and the flour inspectors of the southern ports.

CERTIFICATE.

We have so far perused the copy of a work, proposed to be published by Oliver Evans, entituled The YOUNG MILLWRIGHT and MILLER'S GUIDE, as to be satisfied that it will be useful and instructive in general, and to Millwrights and Millers in particular: And therefore we think it merits, and hope it will meet with encouragement from the public.

David Rittenhouse, Alexander Anderson,
R. Patterson, T. Matlack,
J. B. Bordley, T. Mown, Millwright,
George Clymer.

Persons who, through a wish to patronize this undertaking, shall be at the trouble of collecting subscriptions and transmitting them to the author before the 26th of December next, shall receive his thanks and be entitled to the usual allowance of one copy for every six subscriptions which they shall receive and answer for.

The prospects of the author do not warrant an expectation that the profits of the work will enable him to bear the expence of publishing his proposals generally: but he will feel himself obliged to any public-spirited printer who may give these proposals a place for a few times in his paper. July 23.

Ten Dollars Reward.

ON the second inst. the subscriber was robbed of a Silver Watch, and Five Dollars and an half in cash, on the Paxton road, near James Green's tavern, in East Caln township, Chester county, by a man who called himself Robert Anderson, and said he was a shoemaker by trade; a thick chunkey made man, about five feet eight or nine inches high, and between 28 and 30 years of age; he wore a green outside jacket, a white inside jacket, with a silver braid, corduroy breeches, white cotton stockings, and a half worn felt hat, with a ribband and buckle. Whoever secures the thief in any gaol, so as he be brought to justice, and the watch and money restored to the owner, shall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the watch only. The maker's name James Lawson, London, No. 76467.

CHARLES M'CLANNAN.

The reward will be paid by James Green, tavern-keeper, at the sign of the Pennsylvania Arms, on the Paxton road, or by James Kincade, clock and watch-maker, near Green's tavern. *

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, in Warminster township, Bucks county, on the 27th of May last, a Red COW, with a white streak along her back. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 2, 1794. †

MICHAEL CRESS.

THE Public are cautioned not to take and assignment on two NOTES of HAND, given by the subscriber to ARCHIBALD CURRY, for £.50 each, dated the 29th day of June, 1793; one payable on the first day of April next, and the other on the first day of April, 1796, without interest. The subscriber will refuse payment of said Notes, until said Curry shall give him sufficient security for the payment of a certain annual Dower, out of the Plantation the subscriber bought of said Curry.

JACOB VANFOSSEN.

Norriton, August 4, 1794. ‡

WAS left with the subscriber, the 31st of July last, by a certain Man (his name not being known) who had on a high crown'd hat, a blue coat, nankeen breeches, cotton hose, and a pair of half-boots, a Sorrel STALLION, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, and has some white in his forehead. This is to give said Man notice, or any person whom it may concern, to come and pay the expence of keeping him, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for the same, by the subscriber, at the sign of the Buck, in Germantown township, Philadelphia county, 7 miles and three-quarters from Philadelphia.

§ LEONARD HESSER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SEPTEMBER, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3349.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1794.

VIENNA, June 28.

OUR court has at laſt taken a deciſive reſolution with reſpect to the revolution of Poland. An army of 40,000 men will march, in the quality of an auxiliary corps, to join the Pruſſians and Ruſſians. We expect a miniſeſto to be publiſhed immediately, which will ſtate the reaſons which have determined our court to ſuch a ſtep.

Orders have been ſent to all our univerſities, that all the ſtudents who ſhould enter into the ſervice of his Imperial Majeſty, as Volunteers, ſhall enjoy certain privileges during the war, namely, with reſpect to promotion; and ſhall, beſides, be provided for at the end of the war. All foreigners entering into the ſervice of his Imperial Majeſty are to receive a bounty of thirty florins.

By letters from Turin we learn, that 42 conſpirators were executed in that capital on the 11th inſt.

OUDENARDE, July 3.

On Sunday laſt a ſecond action took place, between the advanced guards of his royal Highneſs, and the Carmagnols. His Highneſs always makes fine diſpoſitions, but in this inſtance, not with the ſucceſs which he ſo well deſerves.

The effect was, as to any beneficial conſequence, but very little on either ſide. The loſs on both ſides, as to carnage, and waſte of human life, was conſiderable. The Heſſians loſt moſt.

The Duke's army are in tolerable health, and above ſix or ſeven thouſand Engliſh remain.

The Heſſians, Dutch, and Auſtrians, carry his returns up to 13,600 men.

The Carmagnol armies continue encreaſing, and with more madneſs, every hour.

GHENT, July 4.

Yeſterday our picquets and videttes went further than uſual, and not meeting any of the Carmagnol patroles, we concluded that we ſhould not be again moleſted; but in the evening we were diſappointed, and inſtead of their retreating as had been given out towards Deyſne and Ypres, we were alarmed with an evolution quite unexpected, that of getting round us and turning our poſition, conſequently no time was to be loſt; and at nine o'clock, on Thurſday night, we luckily filed off, and avoided an attack.

BREDA, July 6.

Another part of the Hanoverian Hoſpital is arrived here; and all the camp equipage, artillery, baggage waggons, &c. &c. in all above a hundred carriages, and four or five hundred draft horſes.—They were on their return to Hanover.

ALOST, July 7.

Yeſterday Earl Moira, with his army, arrived at Aloſt from Dendermonde; as they entered at one end of the town, the enemy entered at the other. The fire began on both ſides. Some of the French cavalry having been miſtaken for Heſſian horſe, Colonel Doyle, his Majeſty's Adjutant General, approached to rally them, as they ſeemed in confuſion; in conſequence of which he received two wounds, one on the head, and the other in the elbow joint of the left arm. The wound in the head is of a ſlight nature, the other is more ſerious. Both wounds were given with a ſabre; and the action, in which the Colonel diſtinguiſhed himſelf by much valour, continued with obſtinacy and activity on both ſides. Mr. Vandeleur, of the dragoons, has been ſlightly wounded in the knee. Adjutant General Graham, of the 15th light horſe, in the ſkirmiſh was ſeverely wounded: but though the French had inceſſantly hung upon Lord Moira's rear, and harraſſed it with cannonading the whole way, yet they had not much to boaſt of in the action. Intelligence having reached the Camp near Ache, 500 of the light dragoons were ordered immediately to join his Lordſhip. Earl Moira's army, we are ſorry to ſay, was rather in want of ammunition, as the men, for the ſake of ſpeed, were not encumbered ſcarcely with any; what they had did not amount to more than 25 rounds a man, which was carried on the guns.

The French attacked the Prince of Orange at Waterloo, in front of the Foreſts of Soignes, and after an obſtinate reſiſtance ſucceeded in turning the flank of his army, which they would have completely deſtroyed, had not twelve or thirteen battalions, chiefly Dutch, come up at the critical moment to the aſſiſtance of that wing.—They attacked the victorious part of the French, and by out flanking them, forced them to retreat in their turn, which enabled the Prince of Orange to retain his poſition.

Landrecies, Orchies, Marchiennes, &c. are already evacuated, and what alſo can be expected of Conde, Valenciennes, La Queſnoy, &c. not reckoning a hundred ſubordinate, but not inconſiderable places.

The cannon, military ſtores, magazines, metals which they take, (uſeleſs to the inhabitants, but very uſeful to the French,) as the bells, leaden images, &c. are all ſending into the interior of France.

The Heſſian Hoſpital paſſed through Bruxelles, July 5, in their retreat from the army. There were 800 ſick and wounded.

MAESTRICHT, July 16.

Two days ago the French began to bombard the Citadel of Namur, which, after having been evacuated, was again garriſoned by our troops. The garriſon not only returned their fire, but making a ſally, in concert with 5000 men under the command of Gen. Latour, attacked the beſiegers, and obliged them to retreat with loſs four leagues beyond Namur.

Yeſterday Count Herberſtein paſſed thro' this place to Neerwinde, with information to the Prince of Cobourg, that twenty-eight battalions of Auſtrians are on their march between Coblentz and Cologne, to reinforce his army. The Count, who came directly from Vienna, aſſures us, that the Emperor is levying 130,000 men in his Hereditary States, and that this levy will be completed in the month of October. He alſo ſays that the States of Brabant and Flanders have been formally diſſolved, on the requiſition of the Emperor, by a proviſional ſentence of the Chancery of the Netherlands at Vienna; ſo that if thoſe Provinces ſhould be recovered, the Emperor will be no more embarraſſed by States or a Conſtitution.

Two Eſtafettes arrived here yeſterday, with orders for the baggage of the ſeveral regiments, and the heavy artillery, to join the army; and by ten in the evening they were in motion for Tirlemont.

It is the Sovereign Council of Brabant, not the States, that remains at Bruſſels, and acts in concert with the French, who are levying troops and contributions, and giving aſſignats in exchange for all the corn and proviſions of the country.

The money belonging to the States of Brabant, ſtopped at Lille, inſtead of many millions, as at firſt reported, is found to be only 200,000 florins, and the detention of it was formally diſavowed by the Miniſter, as the unauthoriſed act of the Military Commandant.

The Prince Biſhop of Liege ſtill remains there. General Beaulieu has ſignified to him, that if he quits the place without orders, he ſhall forfeit his Biſhoprick. The emigrations are leſs numerous than laſt week.

HAGUE, July 17.

So bold is the ſpirit of the Democrats here, that notwithſtanding the general concurrence given to the Stadtholder's declaration, and the vigilance of the police and of all the magiſtrates and military, they diſperſed through this city a moſt daring and atrocious libel laſt night, directed againſt the Great Penſioner of Holland and the government, replete with Jacobinical arguments. The Stadtholder denounced this flagrant incendiary libel to the States, who have not only offered a reward of 14,000 florins to the perſon who ſhall diſcover any one of the authors, printers or diſtributors of the ſaid libel, but even promiſed a free pardon to any accomplice who ſhall make ſuch a diſcovery, with the concealment of his name, and one half of the reward offered.

CONTICQ, July 18

The French, from their very ſuperior numbers, continue to advance. In the afternoon of the 15th, they took Malines. A few Heſſians and Tyroleeſe only were in the place, and they retreated to Walheim in the evening. Next morning they found it prudent to paſs the Rupell by the bridge of Walheim, which they immediately burnt. The town the enemy immediately poſſeſſed themſelves of, and began to erect redoubts on the banks of the river. We did the ſame on the oppoſite ſide, and a heavy cannonade ſoon after commenced, which was kept up during the whole of yeſterday.

The Rupell is a wide and deep river, and the tide flows up to the Lier—While we can prevent the enemy from croſſing it, we have little to apprehend.

The chief part of Lord Moira's army is employed in defending the paſſage of the Rupell at Duffell, where the enemy are attempting to effect a paſſage.

General Walmaden went on Tueſday to Lier, where the Hanoverians are poſted—He went in conſequence of the Dutch being obliged to fall back

This morning early, a detachment with ſome artillery was ſent to Rumpſt. We have been active and diligent, and have every where given the enemy a warm reception—our loſs has been very immaterial, while theirs has been great.

It ſeems to be the object to cover Antwerp, only till our magazines are removed, which were conſiderable there; but this unpleaſant ſervice is now, I underſtand, nearly completed ---we ſhall then probably retreat towards Holland---at leaſt ſuch is the general belief.

Large magazines are forming for the Britiſh army at Udenboſe, a poſt a little beyond Bergen-op-Zoom, and to the left of Breda.

Four o'clock, P. M.

An account has juſt arrived, that the Dutch are fallen back from their poſition at Ghertel upon Breda, and that Pichegru is preſſing them hard with an immenſe force. His royal highneſs, who was indiſpoſed for ſome days, but is now fortunately better, has juſt gone off, to have an interview with the Prince of Orange.

During the whole of this day, there has been no firing between our troops and thoſe of the enemy, ſtationed upon the banks of the Rupell.

LONDON, July 9.

Letters from Corſica yeſterday, inform us, that Lord Hood has completely blocked up the French fleet, off the iſland of St. Marguerette, and the whole land forces are marched againſt Calvi—conſequently the report current on Saturday, of Lord Hood's having captured ſix ſail of French line of battle ſhips, was totally falſe.

Letters from Warſaw, brought by the Dutch mail, ſtate, that another action between the Pruſſians and Poles took place on the 8th ult. near Chelui; that the Poles were again defeated; but that happily no diſaſtrous conſequences had reſulted from their defeat. Gen. Koſciuſko has given orders to the Poliſh Generals to penetrate beyond the Ruſſian and Pruſſian frontiers, in order to excite the people to join the Poliſh patriots.

Inſtead of proſecuting the war, and giving ſupport to the remnant of the combined army, as ſtipulated by the late ſubſidy to the King of Pruſſia, his Majeſty opened a caſh account with the Miniſter, to whom he gives credit for 600,000 pounds, which goes to liquidate an old debt. He ſees the folly of oppoſing the French Enthuſiaſts, and feels little emotion at the diſtreſſes of the Emperor, and is now determined, with his friend Col. Mack, to devote his whole attention to the enſlaving of the Poles. The Emperor, without men, and without money, muſt follow the example, and England alone, in a few weeks, will have to bear the brunt of the war.

The Heſſians, both horſe and foot, we underſtand, did not ſignalize themſelves in the late action with the French at Dneiſtre. While the alarm continued on Monday at Ghent, during the pillage, the German ſoldiers aſſiſted much to ſave the property of the inhabitants. It is ſaid, that the Hanoverians are ſo completely tired of the war, that few of them will come into the field next year, ſhould we have the folly to encounter another compaign.

July 10. Lord Moira, with his army, was at Termante, between St. Nichola and Antwerp, on Saturday laſt. He was to join the Duke of York on Sunday.

It is ſuppoſed the Prince of Cobourg will file off with his army towards Maeſtricht; as the forces under the Duke of York, when joined by the Dutch, will be ſufficient for the protection of the frontier of Holland. There is no later account of the Prince de Cobourg than his being at Halle. It is certainly not meant to defend Bruſſels.

The Britiſh brought off all their ſtores from Tournay. The French marched into the town at one end, while the Auſtrians evacuated it at the other.

Several perſons, lately arrived at Mentz from Alſace, give the following account of the preſent ſituation of that country.

All the inhabitants, from 25 to 35 years of age, ſingle or married, have been forced to take arms and follow the armies. Several fathers of families, though ſome of them have been ſtrenuous abettors of the Revolution, have been ſhot for refuſing to march. Two Roman Catholic Prieſts, and two Lutheran Curates, have lately been guillotined at Straſburgh. The executions are generally performed at night. All the Prieſts, even thoſe who have taken the oath, are thrown into priſon, if they do not embrace the new fangled worſhip of reaſon. Notwithſtanding the ill treatment experienced by the families of the 30,000 inhabitants that emigrated ſince the laſt retreat of the Auſtrians, the deſire of emigration reigns in every heart, and every opportunity is eagerly ſeized to execute it.

July 12. The Prince of Cobourg has fallen back to Tirlemont, leaving both Bruſſels and Namur open to the enemy.

Laſt night Mr. Maſon, another meſſenger, arrived with diſpatches from Antwerp, the purport of which we underſtand to be, that the duke of York had reached his intended poſition at Waterloes, on Wedneſday morning.

Sir W. Paget paſſed through the Hague, with all ſpeed, on the 6th inſtant, on his way to Berlin.—Lieut. Col. Monſon arrived there on the ſame day, on his way to Antwerp.

The New Cabinet, with its Grand and Sub-Diviſions.

PITT PARTY.

1 William Pitt—Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

2 Lord Grenville—Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

3 Earl of Chatham—Firſt Lord of the Admiralty.

4 Henry Dundas—Preſident of the Board of Controul, and Treaſurer of the Navy.

5 Duke of Richmond—Maſter-General of the Ordnance.

PORTLAND PARTY.

6 Duke of Portland—Secretary of State for the Home Department.

7 Earl Fitzwilliam—Preſident of the Council.

8 Earl Spencer—Privy Seal.

9 William Windham—Secretary at War, (with 4000l. a year in addition.)

10 Earl of Mansfield—(with 4000l. a year in addition, for acting as a Cabinet-Miniſter.)

MIDDLE MAN.

11 Lord Loughborough—Lord Chancellor.

KING'S PARTY.

12 Lord Hawkeſbury—(with 4000l. a year in addition.)

13 Lord Amherſt—Commander in Chief.

Such is the New Cabinet! And to this Cabinet, made up of ſuch heterogeneous particles, the people of this country are now called upon to give their confidence! Mr. Burke has truly deſcribed an adminiſtration of this ſort: "He made an adminiſtration ſo chequered and ſpeckled; he put together a piece of joinery, ſo croſsly indented and whimſically dove-tailed; a Cabinet ſo variouſly inlaid; ſuch a piece of diverſified Moſaic; ſuch a teſſelated pavement without cement; here a bit of white ſtone and there a bit of black; Patriots and Courtiers, King's Friends and Republicans, Whigs and Tories, treacherous Friends and open Enemies, that indeed it was a very curious ſhew, but utterly unſafe to touch, and unſure to ſtand on."

We are told that every thing which has been hitherto done in the Cruſade againſt France has been wrong, and Mr. Dundas ſays, in his Scots accent, we are to begin "new ſhot new bode," that is with renovated hopes, on our new attempt. Let us, for a moment, look back and ſee how ſucceſsfully this ſort of logic has been waged already.

We have tried it by Champagne, and failed;
We have tried it by the Rhine, and failed;
We have tried it by Flanders, and failed;
We have tried it by Toulon, and failed;
We have tried it by La Vendee, and failed;
We have tried it by internal inſurrection, and failed;
We have tried to ſtarve them, and failed;
We have tried to bribe them, and failed;
We have tried to cajole them by proclamations, and failed;
We have tried to unite all mankind againſt them, and failed;
What now are we to try?——Mr. Windham's Metaphſicks againſt Robertſpierre's.

And that proud, yet gulible animal, John Bull, yields his ready belief to the new project, and waits for the aſcent of Mr. Lunardi Pitt's gas æroſtat, with as much ſtupid wonder as he firſt ſaw Montgolfier Burke's ſmoke Balloon!

Five merchantmen have been taken by the French and carried into Breſt, two of which were bound from Barcelona to Holland, and two from Amſterdam to Liſbon; this circumſtance was poſted, yeſterday, in the books at Lloyd's.

The Duke of York arrived with his army on the 6th inſtant, at Malines, within 15 miles of Antwerp. Earl Moira is to return with his army immediately, as it is found neceſſary, in conſequence of the late diſaſters in Flanders, to direct our operations to ſome other quarter! Deluded as we have been by our allies, our chief hope, we are ſorry to ſay, reſts on the aſſiſtance of the Royaliſts, and therefore a deſcent on the coaſt, appears in the cabinet the only adviſeable meaſure.

But this, alas! like all other proceedings from adminiſtration, is, we fear, a hopeleſs project, and does not give us much reaſon to imagine, that the ſentiments of war breathed in his Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, agreeable to the wiſh of his miniſters, will have the effect which his Majeſty, in his wiſdom, ſeems to predict, and which, we have no doubt, will not want the exertions of an enlightened and loyal people to realize.

The German papers ſtate, that Prince Cobourg has iſſued orders for the evacuation of Valenciennes, Queſnoi, and Conde.

Letters from the Hague, of the 6th inſtant, bring advice, that in conſequence of a memorial preſented to the States-General on the 19th ult. by Lord St. Helens, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from his Britannic Majeſty, their High Mightineſſes have granted the free navigation of the Scheldt, for all ſhips laden with troops and proviſions for the Britiſh army.

Mr. Pitt reminds us of the daſhing ſpeech, whenever he ſpeaks in parliament, of the Hero of Milton's Poem. "My voice is ſtill for war," exclaims the immaculate miniſter, and "mine too," returns young Jenkinſon. The whole pack, from the Duke of Portland, down to George Roſs, hark in at the cry, while humanity bleeds at every pore, and the proſpect of great and oppreſſive taxation is the conſequence of the perſeverance and folly of our ſtateſmen. Mr. Pitt found himſelf begin to totter in his place, and having the art to make the whig and tory intereſt unite, he no longer apprehends any of thoſe conſequences, that probably might otherwiſe have followed from his preſent impolitic meaſures.

By the late acceſſion to Mr. Pitt's party, in their own private circle, the miniſter and his friends may feel ſecure from the burſts and ſtorms of a once indigent oppoſition. But if he thinks, by this monſtrous coalition, that he is more ſecure from the animadverſions of the public, he is much miſtaken. The public in its turn becomes alarmed, and when it beholds ſuch a party unite, it feels, that deluded by its ſuppoſed ſtrength and conſequence, it may without fear or apprehenſion continue a ruinous and deſtructive war. But the fact is, this famous coalition has ſerved more to enlighten

the people, and excite a greater ſpirit of enquiry, than all the Pamphlets which Tom Paine has ever written.

Letters from Haerlem of the 7th inſt. ſtate, intelligence had been received there, that on Thurſday the 3d inſt. a French trumpeter arrived at Bruſſels with a letter for Count Metternich. The Count, accompanied by General Bender, ſet out the next day for Germany; and the whole of the officers of the War-office there, preceded the miniſter to Cologne.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, July 11.

At a few minutes before 3 o'clock, the Lord Chancellor ſtill abſenting himſelf from the houſe, the Earl of Lauderdale roſe and called the attention of their Lordſhips to what he conceived to be a conduct of the moſt indecent kind on the part of the noble and learned Lord. His noble friend, (the Duke of Norfolk) had, on a former occaſion, given notice, that he would on this day ſubmit a motion to the houſe in the preſent alarming and unprecedented ſituation of the country. The noble and learned Lord had ſaid, that on this day he would be certain of a full attendance, and that the ſeſſion would be put an end to without giving the noble Duke an opportunity of delivering his ſentiments. What ought to be the ſurpriſe and indignation of their Lordſhips, when they obſerved, that by a trick, which would diſgrace any perſon in a ſituation infinitely below that of the learned Lord, it was attempted to defeat the intention of his noble friend, and to prevent a motion being made, which, if acquieſced in, might have produced the moſt ſalutary conſequences. He conceived it therefore his duty to move, "that this houſe do appoint a ſpeaker, and proceed immediately to buſineſs." No proceeding took place in conſequence of this motion.

At 3 o'clock his Majeſty arrived, and being ſeated on the throne, the Houſe of Commons, with the ſpeaker at their head, having come to the bar, his Majeſty delivered the following moſt gracious ſpeech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The ſtate of public buſineſs enables me now to cloſe this ſeſſion of parliament, in doing which I have again to acknowledge that aſſiduity and zeal for the intereſts of my people, of which you have before given me ſo many proofs, and which have been ſo particularly manifeſted in the preſent year.

"I am perſuaded that you entertain too juſt a ſenſe of the nature and importance of the conteſt in which we are engaged, to ſuffer your zeal to be abated, or your preſeverance ſhaken, by the recent ſucceſſes of the enemy in the Netherlands.

"In a moment which ſo ſtrongly calls for energy and vigour, it is peculiarly gratifying for me to reflect on the uniform ſkill and bravery of my fleets and armies; the undaunted ſpirit and unwearied exertions of my officers and troops in every ſituation; and the general public ſpirit of my people, which have never, at any period, been more conſpicuous.

"I have obſerved, with the higheſt ſatisfaction, the rapid and valuable acquiſition made in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, the ſucceſsful operations which have been carried on in the Mediterranean, and the brilliant and deciſive victory obtained by my fleet, under the command of Earl Howe, and even which muſt be ever remembered as one of the moſt glorious in the naval hiſtory of this country.

"Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"I return you my warmeſt thanks for the cheerfulneſs and liberality with which you have granted the large ſupplies which were neceſſary for the ſervice of the year, and for the maintenance of a cauſe equally important to the ſecurity and happineſs of every claſs of my ſubjects.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I feel it incumbent upon me particularly to acknowledge your diligence in the inveſtigation of the deſigns which had been forwarded againſt the government and conſtitution of theſe kingdoms, and to thank you for the confidence you have repoſed in me on this occaſion. It will be a principal object of my attention, to make a vigorous and prudent uſe of the additional powers veſted in me, for the protection and ſecurity of my people; and relying, as I do, with the utmoſt confidence, on the uniform loyalty and public ſpirit of the great body of my ſubjects, I have no doubt of ſpeedily and effectually repreſſing every attempt to diſturb the public peace, and of defeating the wicked deſigns which have been in agitation.

"It muſt not, however, be forgotten, that thoſe deſigns againſt our domeſtic happineſs are eſſentially connected with the ſyſtem now prevailing in France, of which the principles and ſpirit are irreconcileably hoſtile to all regular and eſtabliſhed government, and that we are therefore called upon, by every conſideration of our internal ſafety, to continue our efforts, in conjunction with my allies, and to perſevere, with increaſed vigour and exertion, in a conteſt, from the ſucceſsful termination of which we can alone expect to eſtabliſh, on a ſolid and permanent foundation, the future ſecurity and tranquility of this country, or the other nations of Europe.

The Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's command, ſaid,

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that this parliament be prorogued to Tueſday, the 13th day of Auguſt next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tueſday, the 13th day of Auguſt next."

Accounts were yeſterday received in the city, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia had declared war againſt Denmark and Sweden: in conſequence of which, inſurance to the Baltic immediately roſe very conſiderably.

July 25. This morning an extraordinary meſſenger, who accompanied Earl Spencer to the continent, arrived at the Duke of Portland's office. He is ſaid to bring the moſt favourable accounts of the promiſed ſupport of both the Auſtrian and Pruſſian armies in the general cauſe. They only want reinforcement.

We, on Wedneſday, ſtated that the account of Namur having fallen into the poſſeſſion of the enemy was premature; it however appears, that they have entered Malines and Louvain.

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg falls back to cover Liege and Maeſtricht—he is ſaid to have been joined with a conſiderable reinforcement of Auſtrians; mean while, a much greater number are advancing to his ſupport.

Mr. Shaw has brought an account to government of ſome of the lateſt movements of the armies on the Rhine; the particulars of theſe have not tranſpired. It is, however, reported, that the Auſtrians, wearied with the repeated attacks of the enemy, have retreated acroſs that river.

A treaty, offenſive and defenſive, it is ſaid, has been concluded between Denmark and Genoa. Earl (now Marquis) Howe, will ſet off to Portſmouth next week, in order to rehoiſt his flag on board the Queen Charlotte, and to collect the ſhips that are deſtined for the next cruize.

From Liege we are informed, that one of the principal Auſtrian Miniſters of State, with an Adjutant-General, have been arreſted, and ſent to Vienna.

Letters from Berlin, July 8th, mention, that it has been intimated to the Poliſh Charge d'Affairs, at that court, that, under the preſent circumſtances, his reſidence there was no longer required, as the Ruſſian Miniſter had left Warſaw; he muſt either quit the country, or remain in a private capacity. It is ſaid, that immediately after the ſurrender of Warſaw, the King of Pruſſia intends to repair to his army on the Rhine.

Letters from Holland mention, that in conſequence of the very ſpirited and manly declaration of his Serene highneſs the prince of Orange, a levy will be made through the Seven United Provinces, of one man in ten, for the defence of the country. This meaſure appears to be a very neceſſary ſtep, and muſt be attended with very beneficial conſequences.

The peace which the Dutch have concluded with the Dey of Algiers, on the 27th of March laſt, was bought by the former at the price of 150,000 ducats, beſides a ſubſidy, which is to be paid annually, of the ſum of 10,000 ducats.

BRITISH ARMY.

Camp at Kontigh, July 12.

In our preſent poſition, there is ſuch a ſcarcity of water, that all the men in the army, who have been accuſtomed to ſink wells, or to any ſimilar employment, are immediately to ſet about the digging of ſome, that the troops may be ſupplied with water.

Yeſterday we were informed, that the enemy had taken Louvain; and we have alſo learnt, that for theſe two days paſt they have been bombarding Ecluſe and Sas-de-Grand. Should they gain poſſeſſion of theſe, they will immediately paſs into Dutch Flanders. In ſhort, every operation of the enemy ſhews that they are determined to loſe no time in compleating the conqueſt of this country.

We hear a heavy firing on the ſide of Malines, commonly called Mechlin, the enemy, as we are informed, having attacked that place. The Earl of Moira, with a great part of his army, has marched to its relief.

11 o'Clock, P. M.

The force which the enemy carried againſt Malines, amounted to between 6 and 7000 men, and 5 pieces of cannon, with which they kept up a briſk fire on the town for ſome time. They, however, began to retreat before Lord Moira's army could reach the place. On this occaſion a Captain of O'Donnel's corps was killed: one ſubaltern, with about 30 men, were killed or wounded, and ſeveral houſes were damaged by the ſhot of the enemy. At the commencement of the attack, the garriſon, with that precipitation and terror which have but too conſpicuouſly marked the conduct of ſome of our allies on different former occaſions, ſet fire to the bridge acroſs the canal, immediately in front of Malines, although it turned on a pivot, and could be withdrawn in an inſtant; by which they have deprived themſelves of the only means they had, either to purſue the enemy or reconnoitre their ſituation. The French may now approach the town in the ſmalleſt parties, with impunity, as they know that the garriſon has no mode of croſſing the canal to moleſt them, either in their approach or retreat.

Sunday, July 13.

The preſent poſition of the Duke of York and the Earl of Moira's armies, tho' a poſition neceſſary to be occupied by ſome troops, is the moſt unfavourable that can be conceived for the Britiſh to act in; the country being ſo compleatly interſected by woods and hedges, that ground can hardly be found to encamp or draw up a ſingle battalion upon. Our formidable cavalry would be entirely uſeleſs where we now are, and even the bravery and diſcipline of our infantry would avail them little, where every poltroon, who can fire from behind a tree or a hedge, becomes the equal of an intrepid ſoldier. The weather has been hot in the extreme for ſome days paſt, from which circumſtance, and the ſcarcity of water, the troops have ſuffered greatly.

Monday, July 14.

We are beginning to ſend off our heavy baggage; and all our ſick at Antwerp, about 1200 men, are embarking on board tranſports, to be conveyed to Fluſhing, which induces us to believe that we ſhall ſhortly fall back from this into Holland. Indeed, as this country is now compleatly loſt to the allies, the ſooner we quit it the better; for any action, in our preſent ſituation, however ſucceſsful we might be, could not be productive of any one benefit to the allies.

The Earl of Moira's army are ſtill without tents; but though they are hutted very indifferently, there is not a ſingle murmur among the troops, who every day witneſs their commander, whom they revere almoſt to adoration, ſubjecting himſelf to the ſame hardſhips with themſelves, ſleeping on his cloak on ſand-hills, or in a wretched hut of ſtraw, and not better accommodated than the loweſt ſoldier in his army.

It is impoſſible to deſcribe what a diſappointment the army has experienced by not receiving any accounts or letters lately from England—Baſilico, who brought the laſt diſpatches to the Duke of York, left the army bag of letters behind him, ſomewhere on the road. His Royal Highneſs immediately ordered him to return and bring forward the bag.

Tueſday Morning, July 15.

Early this morning the enemy made an attempt to paſs the canal that runs in front of Malines, but they were at laſt repulſed, after a heavy firing of cannon and ſmall arms.

5 o'Clock, P. M.

The enemy have again advanced, and are now keeping up a very heavy fire, with a view of attempting to paſs either the canal or the river in our front. The Earl of Moira has marched to defend the road from Waelhem, and the bridge which croſſes that river.

Half paſt 8 o'Clock, P. M.

The enemy having ſucceeded in their attempt to croſs the canal, have taken Malines, and are now advancing two miles on this ſide of it, cloſe to the bridge of Waelhem, within four miles of our camp. Lord Moira's army is, at this moment, drawn up on the banks of the river, to oppoſe any attempts of the enemy to croſs it; and the bridge is covered with combuſtibles, ready to ſet fire to, the moment the enemy ſhall approach. We do not, however, expect that the enemy will attempt any thing farther to-night, but to-morrow it is probable they will—from diſpoſitions, however, which are now making, we have reaſon to believe that by that time, we ſhall have retreated to Antwerp.

HALIFAX, September 6.

An American Ship is now lying at the beach, ſaid to be in diſtreſs.

The following veſſels, being part of the 14 ſail of the Concorde's Convoy, taken by Admiral Murray's ſquadron, have been adjudicated upon by the honorable Richard Bulkely, Judge of his Majeſty's Court of Admiralty for this Province, viz.

Snow Camilla—Veſſel and cargo condemned as French property.

Armed ſhip Republican—Veſſel and cargo condemned as French property.

Ship Succeſs—Cargo condemned as the property of the Republic of France—the ſhip being originally the Britiſh ſhip Flora, captured by the French, was ordered to be reſtored to her original owners, they paying a ſalvage of one eighth to the captors.

Ship Atlas—Cargo condemned as the property of the French Republic—the ſhip reſtored to the claimants, who muſt ſeek their freight of the perſons that chartered them.

Schooner Amazon, ſhip Mary, brig Commerce, brig Suſannah, ſhip Almonac, and ſnow Polly—all of whoſe cargoes are condemned, but the veſſels reſtored in the ſame manner as the Atlas.

Brig Maria—Veſſel and cargo condemned.

The caſes of the Marcianno, George Waſhington and Prelude, ſtanding on different grounds, ſtill remain for ſeparate adjudications.

BOSTON, September 16.

From Copenhagen, July 24.

Yeſterday arrived the noted brig Joſeph, Capt. Webber, in 52 days from Copenhagen, having performed her voyage from this port and back, in 96 days. By her we learn, that the Danes have ſent an Extra Envoy to the Court of St. James's, to demand, categorically, whether they do, or do not, intend reſtitution for the property taken from them during the preſent war. The Swedes and Danes have a combined fleet of twenty ſail of the line ready for ſea.

Truth ever being our aim, we take the earlieſt opportunity of laying before the public the following intelligence, contained in a letter from Copenhagen, and from the oral accounts of the Capt. of the Joſeph:——"Copenhagen, July 21, 1794.—By the lateſt accounts we have from London, it would appear, that the differences between your ſtates and Great Britain, which Mr. Jay came over to ſettle, are not likely to be determined in the expeditious and amicable manner, which was at firſt expected; we hope, however, that matters will be made up, and hoſtilities prevented taking place between the two nations.

We further learn, that the principal obſtacle to Mr. Jay's miſſion was, indemnification for all veſſels actually laden with the produce of the French Iſlands, bound directly from thence to Europe.

ALBANY, September 18, 1794.

On Monday laſt arrived in this city from Michelemakanoch, via Detroit and Niagara, James Niel, an inhabitant of Beardſtown, Nielſon county, Kentucky, and one of the packhorſe men employed by the contractors to Gen. Wayne's army:—He ſays he was taken by the Indians at the attack on Fort Recovery; ſtripped of his cloathing, and carried a journey of three weeks well, into the interior of their country; that during the march he was twice tied up to be burnt, but that ſome caſualty happened each time which prevented it. On his arrival at Michelemakanoch he was ranſomed by Capt. Boyle, commanding at that poſt; from whom he obtained a paſs to Detroit, where he obtained another paſs, to Niagara, from Col. England; at Niagara Gov. Simcoe renewed his paſs, and gave him liberty to return home, and eleven dollars to bear his expences. He confirms the account in our paper of Thurſday laſt, of the defeat of the Indians at the Miama, and ſays ſeveral white people were with the Indians, as he ſaw ſundry of them who were wounded brought into Detroit, while he was there. He alſo ſays, Simon Girty and a ſon of Col. Magee, who lives at the Rapids of the Miama, commanded the Indians—that Girty publicly declared, that he took off Capt. Gibſon's ſcalp.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20.

The Loud. Morn. Chron. of July 22d contains the proceedings of the legiſlative and judicial authority of Rhode Iſland towards the Captain, &c. of the Britiſh ſhip Nautilus, as authenticated by the ſignature of the clerk to the Secretary of the United States. The Chronicle alſo contains part of the correſpondence between Mr. Randolph and Mr. Hammond, and ſeveral other American ſtate papers and political articles.

FREDERICK-TOWN, Sept. 11.

From a Correſpondent.

On Saturday evening information was received, that the emiſſaries of the weſtern antifederal inſurgents had been buſy in ſtirring up a number of the people, near the Kittoctan mountain, in this county, to oppoſe the government, and that they were about to give a proof of their future intentions, by planting anarchy poles in ſeveral places—part of the Frederick-town battalion, with the troop of horſe, marched in purſuit of them, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. From information received the preceding evening, and that morning, it was ſuppoſed the detachment would be attacked, either at Middletown, or 3 miles weſt of that place, where poles were erected, with flags flying, guarded by riflemen; but before the troops reached either place, thoſe valiant heroes, who had "Liberty or Death" on each of their flags, thought proper to fly. The poles were demoliſhed by the troops, and pains were taken to undeceive the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who had been taught to believe that every article of huſbandry, as well as their grain, was to be exciſed. The bloody flags were ſtripped from their anarchy poles and brought to town the ſame evening, where they were publicly burnt under the pillory, which gave great pleaſure to the inhabitants of the town.

On Monday the Sheriff, attended by detachments of the troop, went in ſearch of the leaders of thoſe polemen, and caught one of them—another finding he could not well eſcape, ſurrendered, and entered into recognizance. They, according to the eſtabliſhed rule among fractors when detected, plead ignorance, and promiſed to uſe their exertions to prevail on all their followers to ſurrender themſelves to the civil authority this day.—It is remarkable that moſt of them are of the non-juring tribe! How nearly do the oppoſite extremes of toryiſm and anarchy approach each other? are they not twin brothers? it is ſaid the anarchy poles, lately ſet up in Hager's Town, and other parts of Waſhington county, are ſuffered to remain, and that no efforts have been made by the militia to deſtroy them, or to ſuppreſs the frequent meetings of ſeditious armed men. It is to be hoped it will ſhortly be otherwiſe.

C.

MARTINSBURGH, Sept. 15.

His Excellency Governor Lee, of this ſtate, is appointed to the chief command of the intended expedition againſt the oppoſers of the excile laws, in the counties of Weſtmoreland, Waſhington, Fayette and Alleghany.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.

Yeſterday forenoon marched from hence, the remainder of the volunteers deſtined for the protection of the arſenal at Frederick-Town.

September 18.

AUTHENTIC.

An expreſs, who left Frederick on Tueſday morning, at ſeven o'clock, brings the following account;—That Colonel——, with twenty gentlemen on horſeback, had juſt come in from Hager's town with an account, that the deluded people of Alleghany and Waſhington were embodying, and might be expected that or the next day; that there were 300 good men at Frederick, well armed; in high ſpirits, and deſirous that the inſurgents would make the at-

kept on the arms; that they were under no alarm; the Baltimore horse were met within a few miles of Frederick; the first detachment of foot would be at New-Market on Tuesday evening; the second detachment were apprised of the alarm, and were marching on rapidly; and that the militia were collecting from all quarters to Frederick.

WINCHESTER, September 15.

From the Knoxville Gazette, Aug. 25.

On the 13th instant, Lieut. M'Clellan detached from Captain Evan's company, with 37 men, were attacked on the Cumberland path, near the Crab Orchard, 18 miles from South West Point, by a body of Creeks, consisting of upwards of 100 warriors—Lieut. M'Clellan made a brave and soldierly defence, twice repulsing the Creeks; but was compelled to retreat with the loss of four men killed, one wounded, and four missing, thirty-one horses, thirty-eight saddles and bridles, blankets, great coats and provisions.—On the side of the Creeks, the loss is not ascertained, but from the obstinacy and bravery of the defence, and the report of Lieut. M'Clellan (ever cool and composed in the midst of danger) and others, there is reason to believe, that they lost from 12 to 16. The Creek commander was conspicuously bold, and is numbered among the slain, to a certainty.

Names of the Killed.

Paul Cunningham; Daniel Hitchcock; William Flennikin; Stephen Renfroe.

Wounded. Abraham Byrd.

On the 12th inst. about ten o'clock at night, a party of Indians, consisting of 15, attacked the Bull Run block house, fifteen miles north of this place, at which a non commissioned officer and ten privates are stationed, for the defence of the frontiers, and continued around it until the arrival of Capt. Beaird, with a party of the neighbouring militia, to its relief. The federal troops received no injury: and the fire was warmly returned, but with what success is not known.

On the same day, Capt. Evans, with part of his company under his immediate command, (Lieut. M'Clellan being detached with a part) fell on the trail of the Indians who stole Hinds's, Barton's, and Hamilton's horses, from Hinds's field, on the 10th; and pursuing the trail into Cumberland mountain, overtook the Indians, killed one, and regained the horses.

On the 4th inst, in the evening, William Blackburn, a federal soldier, and David F. Dearmond, a militia soldier, on duty at Fort Granger, twenty-two miles below this place, were fired upon by a party of Indians, near the fort. The former was killed, and the latter wounded. Blackburn returned the fire, and it is believed killed an Indian. Dearmond's horse was killed, and he was struck with a ball at the moment he presented his gun, which prevented his firing.

On the 29th of July, Gabriel Simpson, son of the widow Simpson, was killed by Indians on his mother's farm, within five miles of Nashville, Mr. Simpson's father was killed by Indians on the same plantation, in the year 1788.

The four men, who were missing from Lieut. M'Clellan's detachment, after the action of the 13th instant, have since reached South West Point. William Lea, one of the above number, arrived at South West Point on the 18th inst. and reports, that he was taken prisoner by the Indians, from whom he escaped. He reports the number of the Indians to have been 200, and their main camp, when he made his escape, was within eighteen miles of South West Point block house.

The Creek demand upon the Chickasaws, of Opiamingo, Wolf's Friend, William Colbert or William Gover, to be by them put to death in satisfaction for the brother of Mad Dog, has ended in the Creeks having sent six warriors, with a flag, to the Chickasaws, to declare that the Creeks are willing to recede from that demand, and wish peace with the Chickasaws.

The news of the above demand reaching General Wayne's camp, upwards of 20 of the Chickasaws left it to return home, for the defence of their nation. They have reached Nashville, and have with them five scalps.——

Nineteen Choctaws have also returned from Wayne's camp, with two scalps.

These two returning parties report, that the whole of the Chickasaws and Choctaws in Wayne's army, took eighteen scalps.

One Choctaw was killed in the action at Fort Recovery, on the 30th of June; and one has died of sickness.

Philadelphia, September 24.

Upon comparing several letters received from the westward, the following, though an imperfect, is the most correct account we can at present obtain of the situation of things in that country.

On Thursday the 11th instant the people assembled for the purpose of deciding on the Commissioner's proposals. In Allegheny county the meetings were in election districts, which are five in number. In the Pittsburg district the business was conducted and terminated in harmony. The town had not above 12 or 15 dissentients, and the people from the country were open and firm in their determination to support the laws, although they declared that they signed the paper at the risk of their property.—There were in this district about 500 subscribers, and, though not a majority of the whole district, they were a great majority of those who voted.—In the district of the Forks of Yough a motion was made, that every one should be at liberty to speak his mind freely, without danger of having his property burnt for so doing—but this motion was over ruled, and on putting the motion for submission, the majority was for war. The parties then separated, with mutual threats, but without any signing the declaration, or doing any thing further. In Reed's district the business began peaceably, but towards evening a tumult arose—the paper, which had been signed by some, was demanded; and the event was not fully known. In the Lower district it was expected there would be no voting, as a party had surrounded the house of Samuel Wilson, one of the last committee, and had taken from him all the papers, and which he had undertaken to distribute.—From the other district no accounts were received; but such were still the apprehensions in that county that an association, for mutual defence, had been entered into by those who agreed to submit.—In Westmoreland county, where they voted in townships, there was a great diversity of opinions, in some a large and firm majority for submission; in others the minority overawed the majority. In Mr. Findley's township there was great violence, and the papers were torn after the signing began. Mr. Porter, a Presbyterian clergyman, by his firm and decisive conduct in the pulpit, was the happy means of inducing almost all his congregation to subscribe. At Greensburg the majority declared they were for peace, but when they were called upon to give explicit assurances of it by subscribing, only 80 out of 300 ventured to put their names to the paper—and after night there was some disturbance, and symptoms of a design to punish those who had signed.

From Washington no certain accounts have arrived, but it is said that in it a more favorable disposition has been discovered than from its former violence could have been expected. But there is still a violent party there---and it appears that some armed bodies were to be sent out to intercept the returns which are directed to be made to Mr. Ross, one of the commissioners, at Union-Town, and if they should fail in that, to arrest Mr. Ross and oblige him to deliver them up.

We have not been able to collect any information of what passed in Fayette, nor in that part of Bedford which is west of the mountains.

The following is an extract of a letter written by a gentleman of the strictest veracity in New-York, to a person of respectability in this city.

"By accounts through the English garrisons on the Lakes, we are informed, that General Wayne defeated the Indians on the 20th of August, with uncommon slaughter.---The scene of action is said to have been upon the Miami, and the Indians, say these accounts, left 300 on the field.

"It is added, that the British post at the Rapids of the Miami had been abandoned, and another position taken.

"This new position, which is commanded by Major Campbell, with three companies, I understand, is higher up the Miami, and in the neighbourhood of the field of Wayne's victory. It seems that immediately after the action, Wayne summoned Campbell to evacuate his post, which was refused. General Wayne soon after changed his position and disappeared ---This circumstance is attributed to his being in want of provisions.* From an apprehension that his army is going against Detroit, that post has been strengthened by a considerable body of militia---at least this cause is assigned for an augmentation of the garrison of Detroit.

"Several British subjects (said to be Canadians) were left wounded among the Indians, and my information states that Wayne hung two of them."

* We are assured that Gen. Wayne, previously to his march, had adopted the most effectual means of securing supplies of provisions; so that his intention, when he suddenly disappeared, after the summons to Campbell, was probably to make an attack upon another quarter.

The General's dispatches are hourly expected.

We are informed that an express arrived in town on Monday morning from the westward, and brought with him some dispatches for the Secretary of State. It is reported that Mr. Ross will be in town in a few days, in order to meet the commissioners, when it is probable a particular account of the issue of their mission will be given. At present all that we can learn is, that part of the returns expected from the different townships had been received, and that it appears from them that the terms required by the commissioners have not been generally complied with. The general returns which were to be made from each county by those who superintended the meeting, do not give the assurances required, that the submission in the country is so general, that an office of inspection may be safely opened therein; and one of them it is said expressly states an opinion, such a measure would not be safe. It is with pleasure however that we can assure the public, that most of the men of property and influence have determined to support the authority of government, and the violent and deluded people who are bent on further resistance are left without any leaders of consequence.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of character in George-Town, to his friend in this city, dated September 17, 1794.

"You will be pleased to hear, that many of the volunteers are returned this evening from Frederic Town, where many hundred troops were assembled in defence of the arsenal; but they found the report of Insurgents having directed their march thither was without much foundation, that the universal spirit of opposition to the measures, threatened by a few deluded back county men, was displayed in a truly pleasing and patriotic manner. One hundred marched from George Town, and many from the vicinity; from Virginia a great number. Indeed the whole country seems unanimous in support of the government."

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Volunteer Rifle company, held at George Hill's, sign of the Buck N. 130, North Second Street, the following officers were unanimously elected—George Taylor, Capt. William Kidd, First Lieut. and Richard Johns, Second Lieut.—A person is wanted in said company to sound the Bugle Horn.

Monday forenoon, at 11 o'clock, Major M'Pherson's battalion of Volunteers, in full uniform, and completely equipped, marched from the State House, on the expedition to the westward——An immense concourse of their fellow citizens were assembled on the occasion---on every countenance were impressed the most lively sentiments of fraternal affection, solicitude for a favourable issue to their patriotic enterprize, and their safe return to their families and friends.

The sacrifice made by this and other respectable corps of volunteers, of the domestic scenes of tranquility and peace, nothing can exceed---at the moment of their departure, they were cordially saluted with three cheers, which were returned by the battalion.

The following are the officers of this battalion. William M'Pherson, Major Comdt. Peter Baynton, and Thomas M'Euan Captains: Thomas Willing, and John Mullowny, first Lieutenants, James Davidson jun. and Richard C. Jones, second Lieutenants, Robert Heysham Adjutant, Casper W. Morris, Quarter Master,

Post-Office, Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1794.

The mail for Lancaster, Yorktown, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Chambersburg, Bedford, Greensburg, and Pittsburgh, closes every Saturday precisely at half past 11 in morning.

The mail for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg and Carlisle, closes every Tuesday at three o'clock in the afternoon.

☞ The Printers of News-papers in the city, will please to publish this.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency RICHARD HOWELL, Esq; Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey and territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same.

WHEREAS an open and violent opposition to a law of the Union has unfortunately taken place in a few western counties of the State of Pennsylvania, which the Supreme Executive and that of their State, are at present engaged to suppress: And whereas it is discovered that, whilst the good people of this state are anxiously employed in completing their proportion of troops destined against the insurgents, certain strangers, in contempt of their own duty, the authority of the Union, and the laws and dignity of this state, are mingling with our citizens and endeavouring to seduce them—shewing seditious letters—spreading false intelligence—urging disobedience to the constituted authorities—embracing the ill-judged and illegal motives of the Insurgents—disseminating their prejudices, extolling their force and resources, and falsely asserting, "that good citizens are not bound, and ought not, to take up arms against them, struggling, as they pretend, against oppression," though they are evidently revolting against their own interests and the honour and security of the Union: And whereas in the most regulated and best informed state of society, intrigue may insinuate improper influence over even generous minds unguarded by experience, especially, by exciting a mistaken compassion for criminality concealed under the pretence of patriotism: I have therefore, by and with the consent and concurrence of the honourable the Privy Council, thought it proper to require and enjoin, by Proclamation, all civil officers and others of this state, to cause to be apprehended by legal means, and to be speedily brought to justice, such emissaries and others, if any such citizens we have, who shall presume to counteract indirectly, or otherwise, the measures of the Executive of the United States, the laws of the Union, or the laws and authority of this state. Upon complaint of such offences against government, founded upon sufficient evidence, the Magistracy are requested to issue proper process for such offenders of every distinction, and bind them in recognizances, or commit them to prison, as the case may require, so that they may appear at the next court having cognizance thereof, and answer to charges then and there to be exhibited against them in due form of law. That intruders from a distance should propropose to themselves success among the citizens of Jersey, must arise from an unfair comparison of virtues which they know not how to value, with their own innate baseness and infamous depravity; but if there is an inhabitant of this state so lost to discernment and duty, as to harbour or countenance incendiaries who wish to reduce others to the level of their own crimes, it is not doubted but that the vigilance of the magistracy will convince them, that although the balance of justice is held even, yet her sword is not lifted up in vain.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Trenton, the 16th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and of our Independence the 19th.

RD. HOWELL.

By his Excellency's command,
THOMAS ADDAMS, Secretary.

MUSTARD SEED.

The highest price given for Mustard-seed, by
CHRISTIAN HAHN,
At his Manufactory, No. 104 North Front-street, between Arch and Race-streets, Philadelphia. Where he has for sale, MUSTARD, and CHOCOLATE.

September 23, 1794. tbetf.

LAST NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Samuel Sykes, deceased, who signed an acquittance or discharge in his Case, dated the 14th of the 4th month, 1771, are hereby notified, that a dividend is intended to be made the 1st day of November next, among such of the said Creditors as shall, on or before that date, produce to the subscriber their respective demands, duly authenticated---This being the final dividend, those Creditors who neglect a timely compliance, will be excluded from any portion of the property now in the hands of

JOSEPH HILBORNE, surv. Trustee.
Philadelphia, Sept. 16th, 1794.

Forty Dollars Reward.

ON the 12th instant a Man, with a brown Mare, came to the house of the subscriber, between seven and eight o'Clock in the evening, when he ordered his mare to pasture, in the morning the mare was gone, and he took a Horse of mine, but afterwards got his mare at the next tavern, and went off with both; the Horse was a grey, about 15 hands high, six years old next spring, both trots and hand-gallops, and on his near hind foot it appears as if he had a ring bone. The man is tall and slim, wore a blue coat, with lappels and sugar-loaf buttons, corduroy trowsers, and boots under them, said he lived in Minisink. Whoever secures the above described man, with the horse, so that the owner gets him again, shall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the Horse, paid by

DANIEL COOPER.

Upper Saucon township,
Northampton county, Sept. 15, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Andrew Mowser, deceased, late of Upper Hanover township, in Montgomery county, by bonds, notes, book debts, or otherwise, are requested to come and pay off their respective debts to the subscribers, Administrators of said estate, on or before the 27th day of November next, otherwise they must expect to be dealt with as the law directs; and all those who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, duly proved, in order to be adjusted, by

JOHN MOWSER } Administrators.
JACOB MOWSER, }

Upper Hanover township, Montgomery county, Sept. 17, 1794. *

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from his Bail, on the 15th instant, a certain JOHN HILL, by trade a Miller, a short, slim made man, of a pale complexion, and carries his head remarkably high: he wears a dark brown cassimer coat, and a long drab coloured surtout with metal buttons. Whoever apprehends the above described Villian, and lodges him either in the jail of Philadelphia or Bucks county, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges, from

JOSHUA WOOLSTON.

Middletown, Bucks county, Sept. 22, 1794. †

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living on the Ridge road, on the night of the 18th inst. a young bay dun MARE, between three and four years old, between thirteen and fourteen hands high, her near hind foot white, she has a young Colt, which was left behind. Whoever will secure and bring her to the subscriber, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, paid by

JOHN SLATER.

Sept. 20, 1794. *

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, on the 18th ult. a Black COW, with a white belly, and a white streak on one of her hind legs. The owner, on applying to ISAAC ROYAL, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again.

HENRY WESTER.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1794. *

To be Sold by Auction,

On TUESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at noon, at the house of ARCHER GIFFORD, in Newark, New-Jersey, if not previously disposed of by private contract, the following

TRACTS OF LAND,

BELONGING to the American Iron Company, situate at Ringwood, Long-Pond, and Charlottenburg, in the counties of Bergen and Morris, in the said state of New Jersey, viz.

Twelve Tracts of Land, containing about 6533 acres, situate at Ringwood, on part of which the Ringwood mansion-house and store are erected.

Four Tracts of Land, containing about 6156 acres, situate on Long-Pond river.

Seven Tracts of Land, containing about 6165 acres, situate at Charlottenburg.

These estates are well worthy the attention of any gentleman or company, inclined to engage extensively in Iron-works. There are several buildings, and some considerable improvements, on these lands; about 250 acres of excellent meadow are already made, and much more might be added at a small expence. On the premises there are several very convenient seats for furnaces, forges, mills, &c. There are also some very valuable Iron-Mines. Most of the unimproved parts of these lands are covered with fine healthy timber.

These estates will be shewn by Captain Joseph Board, of Ringwood, and the terms of sale made known, by applying to him, or to

EDWARD EDWARDS,
in Philadelphia, at the corner of
Sixth and Race streets.

September 13. wtf.

WHEREAS my Wife, SARAH KIMBLE, has eloped from my bed and board without any just cause: This is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

ANTHONY KIMBLE.

September 15, 1794. ¶

Life of Howard.

This Day is Published, by

J. ORMROD,

(Price 75 Cents)

At Franklin's Head, No. 21, Chesnut street,

A VIEW of the LIFE, TRAVELS and PHILANTHROPIC LABOURS of the late *JOHN HOWARD, Esq. L. L. D. F. R. S.* Embellished with a striking likeness of that Citizen of the World.—By JOHN AIKEN, M. D. To which is subjoined an ODE, inscribed to JOHN HOWARD, by WILLIAM HAYLEY, Esquire.

FROM realm to realm, with cross or crescent crown'd,
Where'er mankind and misery are found,
O'er burning sands, deep waves, and wilds of snow,
Great HOWARD journeying seeks the house of woe.
Down many a winding step to dungeons dank,
Where anguish wails aloud, and fetters clank:
To caves bestrew'd with many a mould'ring bone.
And cells, whose echoes only learn to groan;
Onward he moves!—Disease and death retire,
And murm'ring demons hate him, and admire.

September 8. 6w.

WAS committed to my custody on the 18th day of August, 1794, a certain Negro MAN, who says his name is GEORGE, but says he is free, and was born of free parents, in Lancaster county, old Virginia; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, much marked with the small-pox, and is about 24 years of age. His master, if he has any, is requested to come and take him away, otherwise he will be sold in three weeks from this date, for his expences, by

JOHN BURG, Jailer.

Lancaster Jail, September 5, 1794 *

WHEREAS Malew, the wife of the subscriber, being unhappily deranged in her reasonable faculties, has wasted and made away with my property, and continues so to do, and is otherwise disorderly; these are therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting, or having any dealings whatsoever with her on my account, as I do not intend to pay any debts of her contracting, after the date hereof.

JOHN WALKER.

Brandywine township, Chester county,
September 2, 1794. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD ROBERTS, deceased, late of the township of Rockhill, in Bucks county, are requested to make payment without loss of time; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to call for payment on Mathew Fitzwater, of Upper Dublin township, Montgomery county, or Elizabeth Tyson, of Rockhill township, Bucks county.

MATHEW FITZWATER, Executor.
ELIZABETH TYSON, Executrix.

September 6, 1794. *

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Charlestown township, Chester county, on the 21st of August last, a light Chesnut Sorrel HORSE, with a star in his forehead, about 15 hands and a half high, trots and paces supposed to be about 6 or 7 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JACOB SHOCALTER.

September 3 1794. *

JUST PUBLISHED,

By *MATHEW CAREY,*

No. 118, Market street, Philadelphia,

AN Impartial History of the French Revolution, from its commencement to the death of the queen, and the execution of the Gironde party. Price 2 dollars.

Plowden's History of the British Empire, from May 1792, to December 1793. a very interesting work, unveiling the real causes of the present destructive war between England and France. Price a dollar and a quarter.

Charlotte, a Tale of Truth. A truly pathetic and interesting novel, by Mrs. Rowson, of the new theatre, Philadelphia. Price five eighths of a dollar.

History of Algiers, with a map of Barbary. A quarter dollar.

Carey's Account of the Yellow Fever; in blue paper. Half a dollar.

Ladies compleat Pocket Library, second edition: containing, Hannah More's essays—Gregory's legacy—Lambert's advice—Pennington's advice—Swift's letter to a married lady—and More's fables. Price 87 and a half cents.

War Atlas; containing, maps of the United Provinces, Netherlands, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and West-Indies. Two dollars.

Catechism of Man—shewing from sound principles, and established facts, the rights and duties of every rational being. Price 18 and a half cents.

Journey to Jerusalem, 20 cents.

Academy of Compliments, 20 cents.

Seven Champions of Christendom, 20 cents.

Destruction of Troy, 20 cents.

Peyton's Grammar, to teach Frenchmen the English pronunciation. 50 cents.

Said CAREY has for Sale.

Margarot's Trial for seditious Practices, 50 cents.

Fille de Chambre, by Mrs. Rowson, 67 and a half cents.

Arabian Nights Entertainment, 2 vols. One dollar 60 cents.

A handsome edition of Conductor Generalis. Two dollars.

Paine's Works, including both parts of the rights of man. Two dollars.

Mason's Treatise on Self-knowledge, 75 cents.

Willison's afflicted Man's Companion.

Doddridge's rise and progress of Religion in the Soul.

Art of Speaking, 75 cents.

American Theatre, a beautiful collection of plays, in 2 vols. containing, Gustavus Vasa, Belle's stratagem, Provoked husband, Natural son She stoops to conquer, Busy body, Barbarossa, Foundling, West-Indian, and Hamlet. Price 2 dollars 50 cents.

Select Farces—Lying valet, Farmer, Bon Ton, Quaker, Agreeable surprise, Citizen, King and miller of Mansfield, and Midas. Price, neatly bound, a dollar.

Interesting Narrative of the Life of Gustavus Vasa, an African: written by himself. One dollar.

Dodsley's Fables, with 150 cuts, 67 and a half cents.

Zimmerman on Solitude, 87 and a half cents.

Frugal Housewife, or complete woman cook, 37 and a half cents.

Taplin's Farriery, a new edition. Two dollars 25 cents.

Modern Practice of Farriery, or complete horse doctor, 31 cents.

New Robinson Crusoe, 87 and a half cents.

Lavater's Essay on Physiognomy. One dollar 33 cents.

Condorcet's Life of Voltaire. One dollar.

Bennet's Letters to Young Ladies, with strictures on female education prefixed, 87 and a half cents.

Warrille's Travels in the United States, 80 cents.

Shaw's Abridgment of Bruce's Travels in Abyssinia. One dollar.

Watts's Lyric Poems.

Life and Adventures of Joseph Andrews, 80 cents.

Butler's Analogy between natural and revealed Religion. One dollar 50 cents.

Burlemaqui on natural and political Law. One dollar 75 cents.

Gentleman's Pocket Library. One dollar.

Hervey's Meditations, 80 cents.

Muir's Trial, 75 cents.

September 8. 8w.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLIAM M'CAMMANT, late of Norriton township, and county of Montgomery, deceased, are hereby notified to bring in their accounts, duly attested, on or before the 15th day of October next; and those who are indebted to the said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, or they will be proceeded against according to law.

EZEKIEL RHOADS, Administrator.

September 5, 1794. *

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Upper Providence township, Delaware county, on the night of the 26th instant, a light Bay MARE, 4 years old past, about 14 hands and 3 inches high, with a blaze in her face, white hairs about the root of her tail, both hind feet white, extending above the fetlocks, trots well. Whoever takes up said Mare and Thief, so that the thief may be brought to justice, and the subscriber get the mare, shall have the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the mare, and reasonable charges if brought home, but if only strayed, all reasonable charges, paid by

GEORGE MILLER.

8th Mo. 28, 1794. *

Norristown, September 5, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Henry Boyer, Innholder, in Providence township, a valuable Tract of Land, containing about 144 acres, be the same more or less, situate in the said township of Providence, in the county of Montgomery; bounded by land of Peter Muhlenberg, Esq; and others: taken in execution, and to be sold as the estate of Andrew Miller, deceased, by

* NATHAN PAWLING, Sheriff.

Norristown, September 5, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, a valuable Plantation, situate in Whitemarsh township, in the county of Montgomery, a two story stone dwelling-house, a stone barn, and other out-houses, with a sufficient quantity of woodland, about 10 acres of good meadow, and more may be made, a good bearing orchard of various kinds of fruit; bounded by lands of John Wilson, John Jarree, James White, Henry Sheets, and Joseph Lukens, containing, in the whole, about 126 acres, be the same more or less: taken in execution, and to be sold as the estate of Acquila Tool, by

* NATHAN PAWLING, Sheriff.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN HALLOWELL, late of Abington township, in Montgomery county, miller, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and those who have any just demands against said estate, are desired to produce the same for settlement, to

MARTHA HALLOWELL, Administratrix.
WM. HALLOWELL, and JOHN THOMPSON, } Administrators.

Abington, 9th Mo. 3, 1794. *

By JAMES KINSEY, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-Jersey,

NOTICE is hereby given, That on the application to me by ANN OFFLEY, widow, one of the grand-daughters and devisees of Samuel Cole, late of Waterford, in Gloucester county, deceased, who claims one undivided third part, the same into three equal parts to be divided, of and in all that tract or tracts of Pine Land, which the said Samuel Cole, in his life time, purchased of David Olephant, situate and lying in the county of Burlington, and township of Evesham, on the southerly side of Cat-tixon, or Colonel Read's mill-creek, and devised by the last will of the same Samuel Cole, unto the said Ann, and to Rachel, now the wife of Daniel Newbold, and to Martha, deceased, late the wife of Josiah Reeve, all of them the grand daughters of the same Samuel Cole, which said tract or tracts of land contain, or are supposed to contain, 3000 acres of land, more or less, I have nominated Hudson Burr, William Branin, and Samuel Evans, of Burlington county, commissioners, to divide the said tract or tracts of land, and unless proper objections are stated to me, at my house in Burlington, on the 27th day of October next, the same Hudson Burr, William Branin, and Samuel Evans, will then be appointed commissioners, to make partition of the said land, pursuant to an act, entituled "An act for the more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common, passed the 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1789." Given under my hand, the 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1794.

*6sp JAMES KINSEY.

Twenty-five Shillings Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in West Marlborough township, Chester county, a Servant GIRL, named CATHERINE M'CORMACK, about 16 years of age; had on, when she went away, a plain black silk bonnet, black silk handkerchief, a white shirting short gown, patched under the arms, a dark coloured drugget petticoat, striped with a light colour, and an old pair of wooden heeled calfskin shoes, and took with her a white muslin habit, but it is likely she may get some assistance, and change her cloaths, as she is of a bold forward disposition. She has brown hair, grey eyes, and much freckled. Whosoever takes up and secures said Servant, so that her master gets her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges.

JEREMIAH BARNARD.

8th Mo. 14, 1794. *

CAME to the subscriber's Place, living on the Ridge road, in Roxborough township, Philadelphia county, on the 23d of July last, a Brown HORSE, both his hind feet white, has a star and snip on his forehead, walks crippling, as if his hind legs were hoppled, and is about 4 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold in three weeks from the date hereof, to defray the expence of his keeping.

NATHAN LEVERING.

September 2, 1794. *

Twelve Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or strayed on the 12th instant, from the Plantation of the subscriber, in Marlborough township, in the county of Montgomery, a bright bay MARE, about 14 or 15 hands high, hath a white spot between the breast and shoulder-blade, on the right side, a natural trotter, about 8 years old. Whoever discovers the Thief and Mare, and will bring the Thief to conviction, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the Mare only, and reasonable charges, by

HENRY SCHAFFER.

Marlborough township, Montgomery county,
August 17, 1794. ¶

To the Freemen, Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

BEING encouraged thereto, I hereby solicit your votes and interest at the next Election for Sheriff. Should I be so happy as to meet your approbation, and obtain your suffrages, the favour will be held in grateful remembrance, by your sincere well wisher, and

Humble Servant,
JOSEPH KER.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1794.

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

AS the present sheriff's time of office will expire at the ensuing election, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate for said office, and solicit your votes in my favour at the next general election, in doing which you will confer an obligation, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's assured friend, and humble servant.

May 2. JOS. COWPERTHWAIT.

To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THIS being the last year of the present sheriff's time in office, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate, and solicit your votes and interests in my favour, to place me on the return at the next general election, as his successor for said office, in doing which you will confer an obligation which will be gratefully remembered by

Your most obedient
And humble servant.
JOHN BAKER.

April 30, 1794.

LACHAWANNOCK.

A LARGE body of LAND on this river and its waters, is now for sale, to SETTLERS ONLY, on moderate terms, and a long credit.

The soil is remarkably fertile, and numerous streams of water are interspersed through the whole country.

The main river flows through one tract of about 30,000 acres, and is, with the exception of one obstruction, navigable to the Susquehannah.

Spring-Brook Creek, which, with its branches waters another tract of about 40,000 acres of good land, empties itself into the Lachawannock, about 12 miles from the Susquehannah.

It affords numerous mill seats, and in its course creates large bodies of well-watered meadow ground.

The other tracts are intersected by creeks of considerable importance.

Several mills are already erected, for the accommodation of the settlers.

Roads are cut in different directions, towards the most convenient markets.

The county town is not more than 12 miles distant from many parts of the settlement.

The Susquehannah affords an easy and safe navigation to Middleton, from whence the canal to Schuylkill extends the communication to the city.

Another means of connection with Philadelphia, is by the Delaware, from which the distance, in several places, is about 30 miles.

The proprietors, combining their own interest with that of the inhabitants, are disposed to erect works of public utility, to open roads, &c. and in every ten mile square a tract of 100 acres of land is allotted for a school, and 100 acres for the first resident clergyman, of any denomination of christians. For further particulars, apply to

GEORGE EDDY.

Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1794.

Letters directed to GEORGE EDDY, at Philadelphia, or this place, will be duly answered.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold, by the Reverend JOHN DICKINS, Philadelphia; Mr. JOHN THELWELL, Wilmington; Mr. JAMES STERLING, Burlington; and Messrs. PARRETT & CATTLE, Salem, New-Jersey,

Truth Vindicated;

Or, a SCRIPTURAL ESSAY; wherein the vulgar and frivolous Cavils, commonly urged against the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, are briefly considered, in a LETTER TO A FRIEND.—By JOHN FFIRTH.

To which is added: A remarkable CONVERSION of an INDIAN. The whole being neatly bound—Price 3*s*. ¶

Lane & Godfrey,

At their Stores on Chesnut street Wharf, have just received from Boston—A Quantity of

Mackarel and Salmon,

Of which they intend keeping a constant supply. Also, Bar, Rod, Sheet and Hoop Iron; Stoves and Castings of all kinds, country made Spades and Shovels, Screw Augers, &c. &c.

August 26, 1794. etf. *

STRAYED or stolen, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in the township of Upper Providence, in the county of Delaware, state of Pennsylvania, about the 20th or 21st instant, a dark Bay MARE, 4 years old, about 13 hands and a half high, shod before, has a white star behind her near ear, about as large as a five penny bit, paces and trots. Whoever takes up the said Mare and Thief, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the Mare, and reasonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL CARR. *

August 24, 1794.

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